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ELECTION RETURNS.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM TUESDAY'S CONTESTS.

Platt Rogers' Majority Over Five Thousand and Chicago Still in Doubt—Charges and Counter Charges of Fraud—Other Cities Heard From.

CHICAGO, April 8.—At midnight to-night both Republicans and Democrats were claiming to be victors in the exciting contest for mayor. Each side had, however, practically minimized the plurality to 200 or 300. The official count, to be made to-morrow, is awaited for with impatience. The narrowness of the margin for either party and the charges and counter charges of fraud makes the suspense almost distracting.

The Democrats put forward the assertion that in scores of instances the votes for Elmer Washburne, the citizens' candidate, were deliberately counted for Hempstead Washburne, the Republican nominee, such a substitution being facilitated by the similarity of the names.

On the other hand the Republicans protest that in one precinct alone, at the Stock Yards, over 100 votes were reported for names that were refused registration, and that some of the names are of persons who have been dead for weeks or months. In this particular precinct, it is charged, affairs were so manipulated that every judge and clerk without exception were Democrats and the plurality for Cregier was something abnormal.

Not a few people to-night were inclined to believe that the many alleged mistakes and changes in estimates were in the interests of the gambling fraternity and were designed to give certain big book makers a chance to hedge out on their bets.

Mayor Cregier announced this afternoon that he had positive proof that a great number of votes cast for Elmer Washburne, the citizens' candidate, have been counted for Hempstead Washburne, the Republican candidate. Even if the canvass of votes should wipe out the plurality now claimed for Cregier, the mayor will no doubt contest the election and the evidence alleged to have been secured to-day will cut an important figure in the contest.

To-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock the election commissioners will commence the official count. City hall officials now claim a plurality of 283 for Cregier. Four precincts are still missing, they say, but they will increase rather than decrease Cregier's vote. They admit, however, that it will require the official count to settle the question definitely.

Colonel Nye, the chairman of the Republican committee, went before the election commissioners to-day and requested that two members of his committee be permitted to remain on guard over the vault in which the returns and documents are preserved, night and day until the official canvass is begun. He said that Mayor Cregier's declaration "that no circumstance can remove him from his office for two years" seemed to him to warrant extraordinary precautions against fraud. The commissioners decided to hold a consultation with Judge Scales of the criminal court this afternoon before giving a definite reply to Mr. Nye's request.

At a late hour to-night it is claimed by the Democrats that all the returns have been received and the vote for mayor stands: Cregier, Dem., 46,935; H. Washburne, Rep., 46,730. Cregier's plurality, 235. The Republicans, on the other hand, strongly maintain that Hempstead Washburne has been elected. J. R. B. Van Cleave, Rep., for city clerk, and B. F. Richolsdon, Rep., for city attorney, are elected beyond doubt. Peter Kiolbassa, Dem., for city treasurer, is probably elected by a plurality of [illegible].

COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., April 7.—Denver has a Democratic mayor to-night for the first time in her history, and the members of that party are out in the mud and slush, celebrating the event, as they never have anything since the election of Hon. Alva Adams as governor. While the returns are incomplete there are sufficient in to guarantee Rogers' election. At The Rocky Mountain News office they claim his majority will be 4500, while The Republican claims it will be between 3000 and 5000. Mr. Milburn's own precinct gave Rogers a majority of 58.

DENVER, Colo., April 8.—Complete returns from yesterday's election give the following figures:

For Mayor	
Rogers, Dem	12,698
Milburn, Rep	7,538
For Treasurer	
Adams, Dem	12,025
[illegible], Rep	7,187
For Clerk	
Ferguson, Dem	7,093
Vick Roy, Rep	12,123
For Auditor	
Raymond, Rep	6,008
Smith, Dem	7,191
Hastings, People	[illegible]
For City Attorney	
Williams, Rep	13,085
Corbin, Dem	7,927

New Castle.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW CASTLE, Colo., April 7.—The reform movement has succeeded, and the following tax payers and property holders are elected: Mayor, John Ritter; trustees, J. A. N. [illegible], Max L. Schager, J. E. Thornhill, G. Cliff. The saloon influence is beaten.

Burlington.

Special to the Gazette.

BURLINGTON, Colo., April 7.—The election was on strict party lines without factional division. The Democrats elect three aldermen, and the Republicans two aldermen and mayor. It is conceded that the following are elected: Mayor, L. E. Mettey; aldermen, W. S. Wager, H. Wilson, T. G. Price, R. F. Barnecoar, A. Lamb. The water works tax proposition carried.

Pueblo.

PUEBLO, April 7.—The biggest vote ever polled in Pueblo was deposited to-day. Large crowds were around the polls all day, but there was little excitement. The straight tickets in the boxes can be counted on the fingers of one hand. [illegible] The count is very slow and [illegible] definitely known before 5 o'clock [illegible]. The new arrangement by which all citizens vote for all aldermen in the seven wards is a novelty resulting from Pueblo becoming a city of the first class, and will spoil the soft snaps of old time local workers in two or three of the wards.

The count completed in the town of Bessemer is as follows: People's ticket—Hawke, for mayor, [illegible]; for trustees, Bishop, 362; Leithe, 361; Lynn, 372. Citizens Reform ticket—For mayor, Hubbard, 347; for trustees, Glover, [illegible]; Merriman, 321; Sater, 332.

Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 7.—Fouts, Rep., is elected mayor by 652 majority and North, Rep., is elected treasurer by 159 majority. The Republicans elect aldermen in two wards—Grunde in the Second, and Beaman in the Sixth. The Democrats elect aldermen in three wards—Younger in the First, Parker in the Fourth and Dunn in the Fifth. On the face of the returns the Republican nominee in the Third has one majority, but there will be a contest over this seat. The new council, with this seat contested, will stand six Democrats, five Republicans.

Trinidad.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 7.—The Democrats have elected J. M. [illegible] mayor by a majority of 800, and Tom Danthitt, Democrat, treasurer; Ralph Hanners [illegible], Democrat, alderman First ward; Murdo Mackenzie, People's ticket, alderman Second ward; Frank Stites, People's ticket, alderman Third ward; Thos. Hughes, People's ticket, alderman Fourth ward and Jos. Sanders, Democrat, alderman Fifth ward.

Grand Junction.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., April 7.—Grand Junction elected mayor, city treasurer and eight aldermen to-day. The Democrats carried everything but one alderman, Geo. Ryan, who was nominated by the Republicans and indorsed by the Democrats.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Election day dawned bright and cool, only a few clouds being seen in the sky. But for the fact that there were three tickets in the field, the election would have been of but little general interest, as only candidates for the city assembly were up for election. In March the need for an independent movement was felt by some of the better class of citizens as a protest against the alleged boodling which was charged against the municipal assembly which adjourned sine die yesterday, and, therefore, the voters to-day cast ballots for one of the three tickets, viz: Democratic, Republican and Independent. Voting went on quietly under the Australian system.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 7.—The city election to-day, for eight aldermen, resulted in the election of four by each party, which is substantially a Democratic victory, as it gives that party the control of the council. That body having been a tie politically for a year, has been in an almost constant deadlock over all questions. The mayor and the balance of the city government is Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—Municipal elections held throughout the state resulted as follows: Independence elects the entire Democratic ticket. At Mexico all the Democratic ticket was elected except one alderman. At Windsor there was a Democratic victory all around. The Republican ticket, headed by the mayor, was elected at Booneville. At Clinton the officers were equally divided between the old parties, as also was the case in Harrisonville, while Aurora went Republican and Nevada elected a Democratic council. At Vandalia the Democrats swept everything before them and at Warrensburg a Republican mayor and council were elected. The Democrats of St. Joseph elected four of the eight aldermen, which gives them a majority of two with the hold-overs. Carthage returns a Republican majority to the council and the same may be said of Sedalia. In Springfield the Democrats elected six out of eight councilmen. Party lines in many other towns were not drawn, the fight being on purely local issues.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Reports from the municipal elections in Ohio yesterday show that the Democrats carried the following named places: Dayton (except city commissioner and six of the fifteen councilmen); Springfield, (mayor elected by 500 majority,) Wellsville (except mayor and marshal,) Ashland; Marion, (except mayor;) Kenton; Steubenville (except mayor and four councilmen;) Evansville, (except mayor;) Wooster, (except mayor and street commissioner;) Chillicothe, Lancaster, Miamisburg and Jackson.

Republicans carried the following named places: Coshocton; Bellefontaine; London; Logan; Carrollton; Fremont, (one-half the offices;) Fostoria; Urbana; Circleville; Dennison; Lebanon; Hillsboro; Elyria; Canton (except mayor and marshal;) Youngstown; Mansfield, elected Republican mayor and street commissioner; Warren; Akron, (except mayor;) Hamilton, elected Republican mayor by 38 majority.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Dispatches to The Commercial Gazette from various points give the following election results: At Middletown, while a Republican mayor was elected, the Democrats had the rest of the ticket. At Findlay the Republicans obtained regular offices, but a Democratic majority was elected to the council. The whisky question being at issue at Kenton and Upper Sandusky, the Democrats gained everything.

McKinley Elated.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Ex-representative McKinley is very much elated over the result of the local elections in Ohio yesterday. In an interview this evening he said: "I think Republicanism is reviving, not only in Ohio but in all parts of the country. The people are beginning to find out the false prophets who talked about the tariff last year. They see that the increased prices and all was part of a scheme of misrepresentation. You remember the recent local elections in New York state were very encouraging to the Republicans, you can never argue with absolute accuracy from merely local elections, but I think the Republicans are in pretty good shape all over the country."

Of the outlook for 1892, Major McKinley said: "I think the Republicans are bound to elect the president in '92, whoever they nominate. I notice that Mr. Hill is trying to change the issue and to put a different interpretation on the November elections from that popular with the Democrats. I do not know that there is any significance in that."

Discussing politics further he said that he did not see how the Democrats could avoid making silver a leading issue in the next presidential contest, if they passed a free coinage bill through the house, and it was defeated either in the senate or by the president's veto. He did not think, however, that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland would necessarily be interfered with by that.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—A Republican representative was elected to-day in Cumberland at the adjourned election. In Newport two Republican representatives and Republican senators were elected. There being no choice in the case of one Republican in Newport a Democrat holds over. A postponed election is to be held in this city on next Friday and one in South Kingston next Thursday. A senator and twelve representatives are to be elected in this city and a senator and one representative in North Kingston. Up to this time the Republicans have chosen sixty-four members of the legislature to twenty-nine Democrats.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, April 7.—The city election passed off quietly, and a large vote was polled. At 1 o'clock this morning the returns were incomplete, but indications are that Weir (citizens') is elected mayor. The Republicans elect the balance of the city officers. They also elect four out of seven councilmen, the remaining three in doubt.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 7.—The city election here resulted in the defeat of a Democratic administration by Republicans. Five Republican aldermen and mayor, clerk and treasurer was the victory for the winning party, and the Democrats elected three aldermen.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—The municipal elections in Minnesota have been of this political significance. They show that the Alliance strength is being maintained everywhere and is creeping into cities and towns. As far as can be learned, 70 per cent of the Alliance strength is drawn from the Republicans.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—In South Dakota, Watertown elected a Democratic mayor, the rest of the successful ticket being Republicans. At Huron the Republicans got everything except the police magistrate.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The result of the election in Kansas yesterday as shown from the latest returns shows that the following cities and towns are claimed by the Republicans, [illegible] by a small majority: Kansas City, by greatly reduced majorities; Atchison, Ottawa, Clay Center, Garden City, Lawrence, Clinton, Great Bend, Girard and [illegible].

Leavenworth and Wichita were carried by the Democrats, but by greatly reduced majorities.

Abilene, Yates Center, and Arkansas City elected the Citizens' Alliance ticket.

In Dodge City the Anti-Prohibition ticket was elected.

Ottawa elected candidates from both tickets.

With the exceptions of Kansas City, Leavenworth and Topeka, the woman vote was very light. They manifested the greatest interest in Topeka, where a proposition was submitted to vote $30,000 in bonds for the deficit in the current expenses of the school fund, which received the united support of the women. Of the total registration of 2748 women, 2300 voted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—A special to the Star from Topeka, Kans., says: Unofficial returns state that R. F. Cofran (Democrat and Citizens) is elected mayor by a plurality of 300 over Quinton (Republican.) Cofran's election is a great surprise, and it is attributed to the white woman's vote. Quinton had the colored woman vote and when it was manifest the white women went over to Cofran. The wives of many prominent and well-known Republicans voted for Cofran while their husbands supported Quinton. The negro vote was the largest ever polled. Altogether, the result was a decided victory for the women and it is demonstrated that they were in no sense influenced by their husbands.

Carter Harrison is Angry.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison announces his permanent retirement from politics. He says he proposes to leave Chicago for good and either travel or go to a farm. Concerning the tactics of the Cregier wing of the party, Mr. Harrison said to-day in an interview: "I was in line with its action for the last two months—fraud upon fraud, intimidation, sand-bagging and disgraceful—it was a revelation to me, for I had never before attended the polls in the hoodlum districts. Wilder and more disgraceful orgies, more besotted savagery and open [illegible] of votes could not exist in the ignorant southern plantation districts."

Late Mexican News.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, April 8.—There are many rumors that congress will create the office of vice president of the republic. Ex-President Gonzales, General Pacheco, ex-Minister of Public Works Dublan and the minister of finance are each mentioned as likely to be appointed to the position, but none of these rumors can be traced and the government authorities will give no information on the subject.

The newspaper, El Universal, says the minister of [illegible] gave a banquet last evening in honor of General John W. Foster, the prime representative of the negotiations between Spain and the United States for a reciprocity treaty. Among the guests were the members of the United States legation, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of the colonies.

TRACEY'S SPEECH.

BANQUET OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

A Defense of the Administration—Pension Appropriations—The Three Great Acts of the Fifty-first Congress—Civil Service Reform.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—The largest political gathering of the kind held in Boston for years, the first dinner of the Republicans of Massachusetts, was held in Music hall this evening. Covers were laid for 800 persons, besides the guests and speakers, and with the spectators in the gallery more than a thousand people were present.

President Roger Wolcott sat at the middle of the head table. On his right were Secretary B. F. Tracey, Lieut. Gov. Wm. H. Haile, Joseph Walker, Congressman-elect Elijah A. Morse and ex-Governor Oliver Ames and on his left sat Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Governor Henry Sprague, of Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, Pres. [illegible] Bracket, of the Massachusetts senate, Congressman F. H. Greenhalge and Sen. N. P. Banks.

Precisely at 7 o'clock, President Wolcott rose to open the speaking. When he introduced Secretary Tracey the latter was greeted by rising and cheering.

Secretary Tracey, after expressing his thanks for the welcome extended him, paid high tribute to the Republican party and the present administration. He recognized as the underlying power of the latter, the clear intelligence, the firm will and the high conscientiousness of purpose of President Harrison.

He spoke of the diplomatic triumph of the secretary of state, saying that in the last question arising in our foreign relations, in which a single error might have produced grave results, the course promptly adopted by the state department had been followed by a wave of public sentiment in every capital of Europe, in commendation of the tone and temper with which this government had met the occasion. He spoke of the great work of Secretary Windom in the treasury department and made a feeling allusion to the last scene in his life.

He described the good work accomplished in all the other departments of the government and said: "The principal charge which has been advanced of late by our opponents is that the appropriations of the Fifty-first congress have been extravagant. It is true that the appropriations of the last congress were larger than those of its predecessors. Some increase must inevitably take place as long as the country continues to grow. But apart from this inevitable enlargement of expenditure, there is no difficulty in explaining the present increase to the satisfaction of every man. Apart from pensions the increase is shown chiefly in the appropriations for the postal service, for the navy, for the census, to carry out the Indian treaties, for rivers and harbors, for coast defenses and for the payment of spoliation claims. The increase of $2,000,000 for the postal service is more apparent than real. It means an enlargement of postal facilities, which brings with it a more than corresponding increase of receipts. Twelve millions of the increase is for the navy. It is wholly for the construction of new ships and their armor and armament. There is no doubt that the government needs the ships and needs the armor and the increased appropriation was judicious and necessary.

"Of the increase in the Indian appropriation, four millions is for the purpose of lands to be opened for settlement and sale by the government. One million was for the support of Indian schools, and the balance mainly for the payment of the so-called Choctaw claims, a payment opposed by the secretary of the interior, supported by no one connected with the administration, and carried through chiefly by Democratic votes.

"For fortifications and coast defences I offer no explanation or apology. In my opinion the item should have been larger. There remains the principal item of increase of $23,000,000 in the appropriation for pensions. Of this amount $25,000,000 is in the nature of a deficiency which should have been appropriated under existing laws by the previous congress if it had performed its duty.

"At the close of the war the government was under heavy obligations, first to the soldiers who had fought in its battles, and second to the men who had furnished the means to enable the government to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. To the latter was owed $3,000,000,000. But the burdens imposed upon the country by the war survived the establishment of peace. These burdens consisted mainly in interest and pensions. The aggregate of these two items has not increased since the war and will not be substantially increased hereafter, even by the large and liberal amounts to be paid annually to the soldiers under the present law. In 1867, two years after the close of the war, the expenditures for pensions amounted to $20,938,000, while the interest on the debt was $143,781,000, making a total of $164,-718,983. This is the highest mark the aggregate of pensions and interest ever reached. It has shown fluctuations from year to year, one item increasing as the other diminished, until in the present year the pensions amounted to $126,-000,000 while the interest is only $32,000,-000. Even in 1892, when the pensions are to amount to $135,000,000, the aggregate of pensions and interest will be $162,000,000 or $2,700,000 less than the aggregate was in 1867. Since the last mentioned period the population has nearly doubled, so that the burden borne by each individual taxpayer from the two sources which may be set down as the great burden of the war is about one-half it was when the war ended. The country paid its debt to the bond-holders first and to the soldiers afterwards; the burdens being shifted from interest to appropriations, and it is not for the bond-holders to complain of the arrangement."

He further said that while he believed we should not be carried away even by a generous sentiment to a liberality beyond our means, he, for one, could not refuse his assent to the principles which our pension legislation has enacted into law—that no man who risked his life in the defense of the union should ever want for bread.

"One thing more I may be permitted to say—that if the Fifty-first did nothing but pass three acts—the anti-lottery law, which has prohibited the use of the mails for the promotion of lotteries; the meat inspection act which has already opened the ports of Germany to the importation of American cattle and which we hope will cause the removal of restrictions both in France and Germany on the importations of the hog product of the United States, and the shipping bill, which is destined, I trust, to bring about a revival of our merchant marine; if this congress had done nothing but pass the three acts it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the American people."

The secretary then gave a detailed account of the work in which the navy department is at present engaged and continued as follows: "One last point in our affairs remains to be considered, the question of the employment of labor at the navy yards. For fifty years this has been the one weak spot in naval administration. Whatever the party in control of the government, it seems hitherto to have been powerless to exclude political influence in the employment of navy yard labor. It is not enough, apparently, that the mechanics and workmen in the government shops should be Republicans or Democrats, they must wear the collars of the ward bosses who run the local political machine. This practice is a source of demoralization to any party that attempts to use it, destructive to the government service and debauching to local and national politics. It is an ulcer on the national administrative system, and I propose to cut it out. (Applause.) I propose to institute a new system so as to secure: First—Free and open competition; Second,—Employment upon grounds of merit, to be determined by non-partisan experts responsible for the work; and, Third—Absolute publicity at every detail. And having begun the way I have indicated, I do not propose to stop until the principle of efficiency and worth is the only test of navy yard employes. Whether the present civil service law is the best that could be devised to improve the civil service of the country I do not know. But this I do know from personal observation in my own department, that the persons appointed under the system are unquestionably more efficient as a whole than those selected under any system of pure patronage; and further, that no Republican charged with the responsibility of administering one of the great executive departments of the government can be true to himself, to the faith of the Republican party, or to the people of this great nation whose servant he is, if he fails to employ any and all means within his power to elevate, purify and render more efficient the civil service of the country."

Secretary Tracey was applauded throughout his speech, and at its conclusion his allusion to Secretary Blaine was greeted with prolonged applause.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said in substance: "Democratic success in New England was obtained by gross misrepresentations of both parties. Unless we can appeal to the people of Massachusetts on behalf of our present policy and methods, including promises which are to be kept, the Republican party shall die. I see throughout the country evidences of a reaction in public sentiment in favor of the Republican party. Every Democratic senator but four voted for free silver, and that party in the house was substantially a unit in its favor. Protection is not prohibition, and does not consist in the indiscriminate levying of high rates of duty on all articles. The commercial, mercantile and professional interests of New England are wrapped up in the prosperity and success of our manufactories. Increases in the tariff, made by the last congress were on goods which it is the hope of Massachusetts to make hereafter. Workmen receive more wages, and help to maintain the general level of wages, and, therefore to acquire more comfort and happiness than in any other country. Some selfish manufacturers would like to take off duties and say that if we had free trade our laborers would be driven to accept what the manufacturers gave them. Reciprocity like protection, means the exchange of commodities to the advantage of both countries, and that kind of reciprocity it is the purpose of this administration to extend wherever possible."

General S. L. Woodford said substantially: "The first necessity of liberty is honest wages, and the first condition of honest wages is an honest dollar. We want no system that will swing the gates of Castle Garden inward, or will compel American mechanics to leave the homes of their fathers, that they may earn bread in a foreign land."

At the conclusion of General Woodford's speech the meeting closed, and the speakers went to the Algonquin club, where a reception was held in their honor.

Jerome Napoleon's Will.

ROME, April 8.—The will of the late Prince Napoleon is remarkably precise in the directions for the obsequies, the prince forbids the presence of his eldest son, Prince Victor in three distinct passages. He asks that his remains be buried in the St. Jerome Chapel, church of the Invalides, Paris, near the tomb of the first Napoleon, unless the government refuses permission; in which case, he desires that his body be entombed in a cave carved out of solid rock on the Isle Sanguinaire, in the gulf of Ajaccio. "Where my grave may be wave-beaten an image of my stormy life."

He asks Prince Louis to read the correspondence that passed between his parents and recites the deed of separation in which Princess Clotilde declared that Prince Jerome had separated from her on political reasons.

Prince Napoleon upbraids Prince Victor as a rebel and totally ignores him in the disposal of his property. He instructs that his private papers be destroyed and that his political papers be classified and be given to Prince Louis, who receives the whole of the property except souvenirs given to friends including the souvenirs to Princess Clotilde to be chosen by herself, and a lock of the first Napoleon's hair to Princess Letitia.

Grand Army Celebration.

DECATUR, Ill., April 8.—The silver anniversary parade of the G. A. R. which took place here to-day, was a grand success. The parade, which began at 2 p. m., was composed of 5000 veterans in carriages, on horseback and on foot and was headed by Marshal G. R. Steele and Goodman's band. Then came Dunham Post as escort to General Veasey, who followed in a carriage with Governor Fifer and General Oglesby. Major Brust, Major Hayes and the state officers came next. Governor Fifer's staff and General Diston and staff followed with the department of Illinois. Following these came the delegates, visiting comrades, Sons of Veterans, etc. All the state officers were in the parade. General Veasey departed to-night for Indianapolis to attend the encampment there.

The first business session of the Woman's Relief Corps was held this morning. Mrs. D. A. Leaverton of Palestine delivered her address, a few committees were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

Behring Sea Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The annual proclamation of the president was issued to-day, calling attention to the provisions of the revised statutes regarding the Behring sea seal fisheries, and which direct the president to warn all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and that he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be, or to have been engaged in any violations of the laws of the United States therein. The proclamation concludes by declaring that all persons found to be, or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States, in said waters will be arrested and punished as above provided and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo will be seized and forfeited.

Found Over Five Acres.

PETROLIA, Ont., April 8.—Bradley's nitro-glycerine works, half a mile from this town, blew up this evening. How the explosion occurred will never be known, as the three workmen—Albert Bradley, James Chambers and D. McDermaid—were instantly killed. Sufficient of their remains have been found to identify them. Parts of their bodies were found about 500 yards from the scene of the accident. How many more, if any, were in the building at the time is at present unknown. The five acres on which the building was situated is literally covered with small pieces of bones and flesh, and the remains of the three already identified could be put in a bushel basket. Where the building stood, there is a hole about fifteen feet deep and thirty feet wide caused by the force of the explosion. There were thirty quarts of nitro-glycerine in the building.

Mary Anderson's Contract.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A morning paper says that from statements since the death of Mr. Barrett from Agent Lemon, who was intimately acquainted with him in business, it appears that the decision of Mary Anderson Navarro to leave the stage forever was by no means irrevocable. It means that not only was she making her preparations to return but she was actually under contract with the late Lawrence Barrett to star in this country under his management as early as next season. The details were arranged and the contracts signed by Miss Anderson about four weeks previous to Mr. Barrett's death.

Governor Page's Reply.

HYDE PARK, Vt., April 8.—The following is Governor Page's reply to Senator Edmunds's resignation as United States senator:

HYDE PARK, Vt., April 7, 1891.

MY DEAR SENATOR—It is with feelings of sincere regret that I receive your favor of the 6th inst., tendering your resignation as senator from Vermont. I presume your decision is irrevocable, but did I for one moment suppose that any words of mine would tend to change your determination it would be a labor to which I would earnestly address myself.

I wish, in behalf of the people of Vermont, whose interests you have so long and faithfully represented, to convey to you the expression of profound regret with which your letter has been received, and to assure you that in severing your official relations to this state you do so enjoying the full measure of gratitude, respect and the affection to which your long and eminently distinguished services entitle you.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

CARROLL S. PAGE.

Candidates for Edmunds' Place.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—A special to the Journal from St. Albans, Vt., says: The resignation of Senator Edmunds was unexpected in Vermont and was a surprise to his constituents. The appointment of his successor devolves on Governor Page, as the legislature is not in session. The candidates are Secretary of War Proctor, Congressman H. H. Powers and ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith.

Mourning for Barnum.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 8.—Deep and profound sorrow prevails throughout the city to-day over the death of P. T. Barnum. Flags are displayed at half mast and emblems of mourning are shown from public and private buildings generally.

Mr. Barnum leaves an estate of over $5,-000,000, which he disposes of by will largely to his legal heirs. The bequests are not yet known.

Southern Pacific Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—At the annual meeting of the directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad company to-day, at which shares of stock valued at one hundred and fifteen million dollars were represented, the following directors were re-elected: C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, C. F. Crocker, Thos. E. Stillman, Thomas E. Hubbard, A. N. Towne, J. C. Huntington and W. E. Brown. C. P. Huntington was re-elected president.

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THINKING IT OVER.

THE PROSPECTS INCREASE OF A PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT

Blaine Receives Rudini's Letter—Secretary Proctor Tells How We Could Destroy the Italian Fleet—Latest News of the International Complication.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There have been no developments of importance since this morning in the Italian negotiations. The official literature upon the subject of the New Orleans lynching was augmented this morning by the receipt by Secretary Blaine of the Italian government's reply to his note Wednesday evening. It seems that his communication addressed and sent to Marquis Imperiali as being in charge of the legation here was cabled at once to Rome. Marquis di Rudini replied last night by cable addressing his note to Marquis Imperiali with instructions to hand it to Mr. Blaine. This was done at 10 o'clock this morning and the document, which was in Italian, was sent at once over to the state department to be translated. The secretary spent the morning at his house and waited there until it had been translated and a copy of it had been sent, together with the original, back to him. Then armed with all of the documents in the case, he walked over to the White House where the cabinet had been in session for nearly an hour. As he went upon the portico he was met by half a dozen newspaper men who anxiously wanted to know when the letter was to appear. Simply replying that it should be made public to all at once he passed up stairs to the cabinet room.

The substance of the dispatch has already been seemingly stated in the newspaper dispatches from Rome. It was laid before the cabinet by Secretary Blaine and discussed for a time. Later the secretary said he should not be able to give out anything for today, so the exact text of the marquis' note remains a secret, and it is remarked as probable that it will not be made public until the secretary has prepared his reply.

Inquiry to-night at Baron Fava's residence as to whether the baron would leave for New York by a later train, in order to sail for Italy to-morrow was answered by the statement that he was ill. The servant at the door would take no cards to the baron and could not or would not say how ill the baron was, or answer any questions about his preparations for departure for New York to-night. It can be stated, however positively, that he will not leave for Europe to-morrow.

Charles H. Cramp, the head of the great Philadelphia ship building firm, here says New York is in no danger from the Italian ironclads. "They will never come over here," he said confidently. "In the first place they cannot carry coal enough to make such a voyage safely and they could find no place here to recoal. Then their great draught would render it impossible for them to come [illegible] on this side. They are not familiar with our coast and would be in constant danger of grounding the minute they come at all near the coast. They carry very heavy guns, but except for firing at a city these guns are not effective much over a mile, and the new cruisers recently constructed would be very effective by their ease above the monsters and peppering them with long range rifles, cannon and drawing them into shallow water. If a shot from one of the ironclads struck one of our cruisers it would, of course, do considerable damage, but except by chance it is doubtful if at any such distance any gunner in the Italian navy could hit such a small object as a vessel going at the rate of from fifteen to twenty knots an hour. The shallow water and the great draught of the ironclads make it practically impossible to bombard New York. The Vesuvius is the only dynamite cruiser in the world, and if she should drop one of her deadly shells aboard an Italian ironclad all danger from the latter would be over."

PROCTOR INTERVIEWED.

The United States is Better Prepared for War than is Thought.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 3.—Secretary of War Proctor was interviewed here yesterday, before his departure for San Diego. The secretary said he did not think the present war fever would result in anything serious with Italy. He did think, though, that the effect of it would be to wake up congress to the necessity of better coast defences and a larger navy. Guns of the Italian eight inch calibre [illegible] required and from that up to twelve [illegible].

In speaking of our armament, Secretary Proctor said: "I consider the eighteen-inch guns carried by the large Italian war ships is somewhat of an experiment. They necessarily rack the ship, but without reference to their use on board ship, they are short lived. When the guns reach a certain size the increase of internal surface is very great and the tremendous explosive power is more likely to injure or break them. I think the most serviceable of the large guns are the eight, ten and twelve inches.

"In addition to the new gun factory, the last congress made an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the purchase of large guns manufactured by private concerns. That will furnish us with one hundred large pieces.

"New York is not without a considerable degree of protection, as we have quite an efficient torpedo service. With the advent of the heavily armored ships of late years great improvements have been made in mortar service. It is surprising with what accuracy mortars can be fired to great heights and shots dropped straight down upon the object aimed at. The latest method of handling them is to place sixteen mortars in squares and after aiming carefully at the location of a target to fire together all the sixteen mortars at the same instant and it is remarkable how many of the shots will drop down on the spot no larger than the deck of a ship, which cannot be armored like the sides on account of the great weight. One of those mortar shot will drop through any ship and almost sink it."

GENERAL ELDER'S OPINION.

General Elder, quartermaster general of the United States, who is with Secretary Proctor, in talking about the present situation of relations between this country and Italy said: "They talk about our government being unable to protect Italian citizens when for years the American citizens and citizens of other countries have frequently been taken prisoners by the banditti of Italy and held for ransom, and frequently maltreated, and yet our government has never taken any serious action on the matter. The only fault with our government is that we have been too good natured with them."

O'Mally Surrenders.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Dominick C. O'Malley, the notorious detective who was charged with having attempted to pack the jury in the Hennessy case and who mysteriously disappeared when the crowd was at the Clay statue and at the parish prison on the memorable fourteenth of March were howling for his blood, created a sensation this morning by surrendering himself. He drove to the criminal court with his attorney, Barry, ex-clerk of the criminal court, and gave himself up to Chief Deputy Sheriff Arnaud.

There are three indictments against him, one as accessory to the crime of bribing one of the tales jurors in the Hennessy case, one for perjury in a suit in the civil court several years ago, and one for attempting to procure the commission of the crime of perjury in 1882 in a suit of the state against himself in the criminal court here.

The bail was fixed at $3000 and Mr. Barry signed for the whole amount. O'Malley looks well though rather pale. He refused to talk but says he will make a statement. He would not tell where he was nor when he left the city. Mr. Barry says he has been here all the time.

The feeling against Detective O'Malley is intense, and threats against him have been made by many since his arrival in town. The news that he had surrendered to the officers of the law spread rapidly, and a call for a meeting was issued. The meeting was held in a saloon on Common street, and at it the question of hanging O'Malley was taken up, and some favored stringing him up to the nearest lamp post. Sober judgment prevailed, however, and after a spirited discussion, it was resolved to allow the law to take its course and if the outcome of the trial was not what the people required, then summary vengeance would be meted out.

THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS.

Blaine is Not Asking for Volunteers Against Italy.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At a late hour tonight Secretary Blaine informed a representative of the United Press that he had nothing to say in regard to Italian matters. Secretary Blaine was entertaining a party of friends to-night at his residence and was apparently not worried over the Italian situation.

The reply of Marquis Di Rudini to Secretary Blaine's note has not yet been made public, and it is doubtful if it will be given out to-night. In fact it may not be made public at all, except in so far as it is incorporated in Secretary Blaine's reply. If this government considers the question of indemnity, it is said that inquiry will be made as to the standing in Italy of the [illegible] Italian subjects whether or not they were compelled to leave Italy for crimes committed or attempted. In the case of several of the men killed, the charge seems to be well supported that they were outlawed in their native country. In that event compensation or reparation would hardly be demanded or allowed. It is now also intimated that the recall of Baron Fava is virtually nothing more than a leave of absence.

The controversy with Italy is, however, not viewed with the same complacency in some parts of the country as in the larger cities. The present peaceful aspect of the matter does not seem to have assured the people in some parts of the country that serious trouble will not ensue, for General Grant has received telegrams from numbers of persons, principally in Alabama, Missouri, Montana and South Dakota, tendering their services to the government to fight against Italy. The telegrams will not be answered.

Baron Fava, though somewhat better this morning, is still quite weak and confined to his room. He had intended to sail from New York to-day but it is impossible to foresee how long he will be detained in Washington.

A Claim Against Italy.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 4.—It seems reasonably certain that the terrible murder of Paymaster Bernard McClure and Stable Boss Hugh Flanagan, committed near Wilkesbarre over two years ago, will have an important bearing on the present negotiations between Secretary Blaine and Premier Rudini.

This morning District Attorney Darte forwarded to Washington, at the request of Secretary Blaine, through Governor Pattison, the facts as to the murders, the sum of money stolen, etc. "Sles Nose" Mike or Michael Rizzolo, was the only one of the three Italian murderers who was captured and hanged. Giuseppi Bevarrino and Vincenzo Villali, the former undoubtedly the arch-villain escaped to Italy with the $12,000 belonging to Contractor McFadden. A formal demand for the fugitives was met by the reply that Italy could not give them up. The money may be mentioned by Secretary Blaine as an offset to the present indemnity claim from Italy.

An Alleged Hostage.

ST LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—A special from St. Joseph, Mo., says Dr. William S. Leach, of St Joseph, is one of the American citizens held in Italy by the Italian government. His family received dispatches from him yesterday, which was the first knowledge they had he was in Italy.

A Mixed Entertainment.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—A special to The News says: The public schools at Ovid, [illegible], closed last night with an old fashioned school entertainment consisting of essays, dialogues and declamations. The programme started off with a prayer by the local minister, followed by an address by the trustee. One of the principal features of the entertainment was a live ring boxing match between [illegible] Read and B. T. Bass, of Anderson. The pugilists took advantage of the school exhibition to make it a fight to a finish. Jack Hanley, a noted fighter of Indianapolis, acted as referee. The two combatants stripped to the waist and fought five vicious rounds, blood flowing freely. Read was knocked out and the fun ceased.

[illegible] OF THE STORM.

THE STRIKING COKERS WILL SEEK REVENGE TO-DAY.

One Thousand Men Will Attend the Funeral of the "Martyrs"—Two Regiments of Soldiers on Guard—The Coroner's Inquest Continued.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 3.—Quiet reigned throughout the coke regions this morning. No outbreak had occurred since the fatal riot yesterday morning, and while the situation was still grave, the presence of the militia had had a reassuring effect on the people.

The uncertainty and fear last night proved an awful strain on both the strikers and citizens. No sleeping was done in the entire region; but crowds paraded the streets or gathered in knots at the corners, or disappeared in bunches over the dark hills, leaving a doubt as to their destination and intentions. The foreigners were quiet but always in crowds and the momentary fear of an outbreak from the thousands which an entire regiment could not quell was only dissipated by the first streak of early dawn.

Two regiments are now upon the ground, fully equipped and prepared for action. The Eighteenth regiment, with over 500 men, reached here shortly after midnight and the Tenth regiment, with nearly as many more men, arrived upon the scene a little later. Adjutant General McClelland and Brigadier General Wiley are in command and will remain as long as there is any danger of another raid.

Notwithstanding the prevailing quiet, wise ones say the trouble is not ended. It is the calm before the storm. The presence of the soldiers has, to an extent, driven away the uneasy feeling. Still there is too much uncertainty for comfort. Another deadly conflict will not surprise anyone here. The strikers are in a sullen mood. The evidence before the coroner's jury tending as it does to show that the fatal firing was hasty, has enraged them, and their suppressed wrath may take fire at any time. Not less than 8000 miners hung around town all day, and the main street in front of the armory, where two companies are stationed, was crowded up from morning until night. A collision between two strikers and an insolent soldier occurred near the Baltimore and Ohio depot this morning. The guardsman was worsted in the fight and was taken off by friends. The fight tended to aggravate the general feeling and was accepted as an alarming indication. At a late hour to-night the strikers are holding a big meeting and a feeling of nervousness prevails among the soldiers.

The leaders of the strikers are fighting for position and power. The men are fighting to maintain their positions and for what they claim is principle. The leaders of the district are all busy at the inquest to-day. They and their attorney, James S. Beacom, are watching the proceedings with increasing vigilance. They believe they see in the tactics of prosecuting the deputies and managers a great coup, and will pursue this policy to the end.

OTHER ATTACKS PLANNED.

This work, however, will only claim a portion of their attention. There is other work to be done. While the troops in this neighborhood will command peace other plants are unprotected. With the strikers' knowledge of the byways and short cuts of the country they can reach a point and complete a raid even before the cumbersome militia could move. Then it is argued that there is no use for two regiments at this point. General Wiley has this matter under consideration and it is possible that the Eighteenth regiment may be moved over to or beyond the Youghiogheny river. He is in direct communication with the authorities and will be kept fully advised of every move. A special train will remain at his command while it will enable him to move a battalion or a company at a short notice.

THE CRITICAL TIME.

The funerals of the victims will take place on Saturday. Peter Wise, master-workman of the Knights of Labor, says the entire coke country will turn out and that about that time the people must take care. He says the burial of the dead will furnish renewed incentive for the activity of the living.

The dead foreigners will be buried with much pomp and ceremony. They are called martyrs. One thousand men will follow the coffins to their graves. Secretary Parker has issued notices to every worker in the region to attend the obsequies at Scottdale to-morrow. The bodies followed by workers from the Mt. Pleasant branch railroad, will go to Scottdale to-morrow morning. They have a special train. They have ordered eighteen cars for this purpose. At Scottdale they will be joined by workers from every plant in the region. The funeral will call together a larger number of men than ever gathered together in this region. The procession will proceed to the cemetery, where the leaders will make orations, the character of which may be easily imagined.

"The dirge of the bugles at the funeral will be the knell of more people than the martyrs," was the remark of one leader. "I am afraid there will be hell to-morrow," said Peter Wise. "You can't know how terribly these men feel this thing; they are now beyond control. We repudiate any responsibility for the future action of the strikers."

Squire McCabe has postponed the hearing of Hamm, who is under arrest here at the instance of strikers on the charge of murder. He is waiting on the opinion of Judge Doty, of Greensburg, as to how to proceed. Pending this no further arrests of deputies will be made. If a man goes down the street with a uniform on all sorts of epithets are thrown at him and he is challenged to a fight on almost every street corner. The feeling against the militia is very strong. The strikers imagine they are to blame for yesterday's shooting and they are only waiting an opportunity to shoot them down.

RIDICULING THE MILITIA.

General Wiley to-day detailed Private Kelar, of the Eighteenth regiment, who speaks seven languages, to circulate among the Hungarian and other strikers. To-night when Private Kelar returned to headquarters he reported to General Wiley as follows: "There is going to be trouble between this and Monday. The strikers are all indignant because the soldiers have been sent here, but they don't seem to fear them. I was in two houses this afternoon, where they threatened to attack me until I addressed them in their language. In one house I saw five guns and a number of revolvers. In the other I saw three guns and several revolvers. Five out of every ten of these men have served in the armies of the old country and they know what soldiers are. They said that the soldiers who have been brought here are simply workingmen like themselves and will not interfere with their movements. In one of their papers of to-day that I picked up, was an article saying they need not be afraid of the militia men, who were novices and did not know any more about warfare than the strikers themselves. They also know [illegible] the members of the Tenth regiment and [illegible] heard them ridiculing them to-day. So far as I have discovered there is going to be trouble and it will come within the next two days. All of the Hungarians are in a dangerous mood over the killing of their fellow workmen at Moorwood, which they claim was entirely unjustifiable."

Every precaution is being taken by the military to avert any further trouble.

Private Kelar's warning has created a great deal of excitement and sentinels are now placed at every point where trouble might be expected.

TROUBLE FEARED TO-NIGHT.

Later dispatches to-night indicate a sudden and unexpected movement of the strikers towards Moorwood. The guards at that place have been relieved and it is hardly considered possible the strikers will consider another raid in view of the fact that the troops are there. To-night Colonel Hawkins hurriedly issued orders at Mt. Pleasant, gathered up five of his companies and hastily left the place. He refused to give his destination, which was either Moorwood or Scottdale, where the funerals of the rioters are to take place. The region is again in a state of excitement over the report of the Moorwood raid.

H. C. Frick was interviewed in Pittsburg to-night and had little to say, except that no more of his plants had been started under supervision of the guards and that he was awaiting developments.

Officials of the McClure Coke company lay the entire blame on Vice President Penna and Master Workman Wise, whom they say worked the men up by ill-advised speeches.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest on the bodies of the men killed at Moorwood, which was postponed last night, was resumed this morning. Neither the sheriff nor the coke companies were represented, while the labor leaders were present in full force.

Albert Bailey swore the only shooting he heard came from the guards on the Moorwood property. He was 125 yards from where the shooting occurred.

George Taylor, a watchman, testified to hearing two or three pistol shots before the regular firing of the guard. This witness was the first to reach the spot after the shooting and he tells a graphic story of the finding of the bodies of the dead on the bridge or in ditches, while the wounded hobbled away.

Sharp cross questions brought out the fact that the witness was a deputy and carried a revolver also, though he did not know whether the guards carried revolvers or not. The doubt created as to whether the pistol shots were fired first by the guards or strikers was received with a cheer by the crowd.

Most of the testimony taken this morning was favorable to the strikers, with the exception of Dr. Potter, who testified the company's gates had been broken down. So far none of the deputies or any of the Frick company employes have been on the stand. At noon the inquest adjourned. At the afternoon session of the coroner's inquest two witnesses were heard. Their testimony was about the same as in the morning. The inquest was then adjourned until next Monday at Greensburg.

A prominent leader of the Slav element stated this morning that a majority of the crowd out yesterday morning was there under protest as the American, English and Irish leaders went to Standard and forced the Slavs to join them under threats of punishment.

General Manager Lynch and Superintendent Ramsay appeared before Squire McCabe this afternoon and acknowledged service of warrants issued by the strikers' leaders charging them with being accessories before the fact to the felonious shooting of the strikers. They entered bail in the amount of $800 each for a hearing next week.

Fears are expressed on all sides for the safety of Captain Loar, of this place, whose men it is claimed shot the strikers. Threats are being made on all sides against him and he is going around with a body-guard. The captain himself has no fear, but his fellow-officers are very anxious that he shall protect himself.

Ex-Secretary Robert Watchorn and Vice President Penna of the United Mine Workers, returned here to-day. They held a conference in Pittsburg last night and decided to continue the strike.

"The killing of these men," said Penna, "has strengthened our position ten fold. We are determined not to lay down. If the operators are to be armed to protect property, and under that pretence shoot down men on the highways, it is time the men were armed to protect their own lives."

At a big meeting held here this afternoon, strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the killing of the men at Moorwood.

The labor organizations of Pittsburg may start a move to take part in the investigation of the coke riots. Secretary Dillon of the flint glass workers said to-day: "The shooting down of these men at Moorwood was an outrage. Organized labor should take the matter up. The United Mine Workers form a big branch of the Federation and the chances are we will take the matter up."

Burying the Dead.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 4.—Two more men died to-day from injuries received at Moorwood Thursday morning. They are Paul Sabinsky of Donnelly and Joseph [illegible] of Mullins. The report of their death sent a thrill of excitement through the region and gave rise to rumors of threatened violence. There were reports to-night from all points of the region announcing gatherings of strikers, but no violence has been reported up to 9 o'clock.

This afternoon the Standard band of Mt. Pleasant led the procession from the Catholic church in Mt. Pleasant to the Pennsylvania railroad station, escorting the bodies of the Moorwood victims. There were five coaches in the train and all were filled with friends and sympathizers of the dead. They arrived at Scottdale at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and were met by the Everson band, Jefferson assembly, No. 2[illegible]5, and about 5000 people. The Rev. Father Lambing had sent a request to all of the licensed saloon-keepers to close their bars at 2:30 o'clock, and in response to this request every saloon in town was closed when the strikers began to assemble to greet the funeral train. It had been snowing heavily since noon, and for three hours and a half the densely packed crowds stood around the depot patiently waiting for the arrival of the funeral train. Ninety out of every one hundred were foreigners and were unable to speak the English language, while at least one-half of them wore emblems of mourning to denote their sorrow over the death of their fellow-workers at the hands of the deputy sheriffs. They were very quiet. Scarcely a word was spoken and when they did address each other, it was in subdued and awe stricken voices.

It was a scene never to be forgotten. The falling snow, the depot, the muddy streets lined with men pregnant with subdued excitement, while one hundred yards away up the track towards Mount Pleasant were five companies of the 18th regiment under Col. J. M. Smith. They had pulled into Scottdale early this morning and were given orders to suppress all disturbances and preserve the peace at any cost. The whole formed a picture of the most intense interest.

From the depot the funeral procession marched down the valley to the Catholic cemetery, where the remains of the dead were buried with the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church.

After the funeral the vast crowd assembled on the Everson flats, and Peter Wise, district master workman of the Knights of Labor, called the meeting to order. Robert Watchorn, ex-secretary of the United Mine Workers, was the first to address the crowd. He advised peace, and said that the law was the only course for the strikers as well as for the operators. He deplored the tragedy at Moorwood Thursday morning, and said that the people who were so responsible as the deputies were not fit to go to heaven. The other speakers were Patrick McBryde, of the executive committee; Vice-President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, the president, secretary and treasurer and several others. They all coincided with Robert Watchorn in their expressions of peace. Meetings were also held to-day at Overton and Stauffer, which were addressed by well-known local leaders.

Notwithstanding the fact that all of the leaders counsel peace, it is generally believed to-night that there will be trouble in the region within the next two or three days. Robert Watchorn, in addressing a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association tonight, Mr. Watchorn was very indignant over the reports in the Pittsburg papers of an interview with H. C. Frick, in which the latter condemned the labor leaders as being responsible for the present troubles in the region. Mr. Watchorn says that he will have affidavits by Monday to show that H. C. Frick paid for the passage of workmen from Europe to America, and that many of these men were forced to go down into the mines at the muzzles of rifles and revolvers, where they were compelled to stay until such time as Mr. Frick saw fit to liberate them.

A sensation was caused here to-day when Journett, heavily in liquor and armed, entered the electric light plant and asked one of the men on duty if that was the office of H. C. Frick & Co. When replied in the negative the men stated that they intended to burn Frick's office. They left the electric plant, disappeared into the crowd, and have not since been seen.

It is believed that a great deal of Frick's property will be destroyed before Tuesday, as the men have been urged by their leaders to do so. It is also believed that the strike will be settled during the next two weeks at least.

The men are more sullen and ugly than at any time since the trouble commenced, and unless some arrangements satisfactory to all parties is soon made, loss of life and property will ensue in comparison to which the loss that has so far been experienced will be trifling.

AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

The Militia Keeps the Strikers from Attempting Violence.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 4.—The situation in the coke region has not materially changed within the last twenty-four hours. The troops have charge of the coke company's property, and the feeling prevails that as long as the militia remains there will be no more lawlessness. The soldiers cannot stay always, however, and it is feared that unless the strike is settled before they are called home, the depredations will be renewed just as soon as their backs are turned. The feeling among the strikers is intensely bitter, but they are careful to commit no overt act, and content themselves with scowling at the militia, and muttering in unintelligible tongues.

At Moorwood matters are fairly quiet. The lively time expected after the return of the miners failed to materialize and no attack is expected to-night. There is not likely to be any trouble until after the removal of troops, unless it occurs when the company attempts to start work Monday morning. The strikers may make an attempt to intimidate the men, but any such action will be promptly suppressed. The men at Moorwood are said to be well disposed to work and under the protection of troops it is thought they will nearly all go to work.

Robert Ramsay, superintendent of the Frick works, said this evening: "I have a list of the houses where the strikers damaged the doors to make the men go with them. Out of the thirteen houses so far examined ten door panels were broken out; in one house half of the door was completely knocked out and a number of locks were bursted. One poor fellow who was compelled to go with the strikers was killed."

It is said that the labor organizations will at the termination of the strike urge the purchase and erection of monuments in memory of the dead men.

Everything is quiet at midnight, and it is thought that no trouble will arise before Monday. The chaplain of the Tenth regiment will preach at the opera house in Mt. Pleasant at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and at Companies "A" and "B", at the Morwood works at 3 and 5 o'clock respectively.

GERMAN NEWS.

SPECIAL CABLE CORRESPONDENCE FROM BERLIN.

American Cattle Are Clearing a Way for Pork—German Industries Want Government Help for a Columbian Exhibit—A Socialistic Parade Authorized.

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BERLIN, April 4.—Negotiations have been resumed between Mr. William Walter Phelps, the United States minister, and Chancellor von Caprivi, on the question of the withdrawal of the prohibition against American pork products, and there are more hopeful prospects of an early and successful issue than recent reports have led the public to believe. The public satisfaction over the admission of cattle increases as the quality of imports becomes recognized. The Hamburg official returns for March show that during the month 811 American cattle were imported. If a lot of 200 brought late in February by the steamship Amelia be added, the five weeks total promises a rapid expansion of the trade. Official circles refuse to believe that an economic war is possible between the United States and Germany. Both governments are desirous of establishing and extending the closest commercial relations.

Chancellor von Caprivi yesterday received a memorial from delegates representing various German industries, prepared after several days' discussion, regarding the Chicago World's fair, asking for the appointment of an imperial commissioner, and that the government otherwise assist in the fullest possible way German exhibitors so as to make a display worthy of the country. The memorial points out the necessity of prompt action by the government in view of the fact that England and France are already preparing to give official assistance to their exhibition.

A significant incident has just occurred in Sofia. Baron von Wangenheim, the German consul at Sofia, telegraphed to Chancellor von Caprivi for instruction as to how he should respond to Premier Stambuloff's demand for the surrender of M. Sochovankoff, canvasser of the Russian agency, who is accused of sending menacing letters to Prince Ferdinand and his mother, Princess Clementine, and to M. Grescoff, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. Baron von Wangenheim represents Russia, since her own minister has been withdrawn. Chancellor von Caprivi instantly authorized the surrender of M. Sochovankoff.

Prince Bismarck has received a telegram from the emperor, congratulating him upon the anniversary of his birth. The telegram was so short and formal that it was not published.

The police of Hamburg have astonished the Socialists in that city by authorizing the proposed Socialist demonstration on the 3d day of May with bands, banners and emblems.

The Bremen Lloyd, the Hamburg-American Packet, and other ocean steamship companies, have united against the German coal ring and will import American coal by their returning steamers. The Lloyds and Hamburg-American companies are also purchasing largely of Cardiff coal.

Yellowstone Park Extended.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The president late last evening issued a proclamation setting apart for a public forest certain lands in Wyoming under the act repealing the timber culture law. The lands are described as beginning at a point on the parallel of 44 degrees and 50 minutes, where said parallel is intersected by the meridian of 110 west longitude, thence due east along said parallel to the meridian of 109 degrees and 30 minutes west longitude, thence due south along the said meridian to the 44 parallel of north latitude, thence due west along the said parallel to its point of intersection with the west boundary of the state of Wyoming, thence due north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south boundary of the Yellowstone national park. Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon the tract of land described by this proclamation.

Butler Is Angry.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A Washington special to the Mail and Express says: "General Benjamin Butler created some little excitement in the treasury department yesterday afternoon. He went there to get his check from the government in payment for his property on Capitol Hill, bought by the last congress. Secretary Foster had the check made out for $275,000, as appropriated, and as he laid it before the general the old man took out the deeds of the property from his pocket. The general looked at the check and said, 'I want $9 more for this deed.' The secretary replied that he was sorry, but the appropriation only amounted to $275,000 and he could not pay the extra $9 demanded. The general then waxed wroth and raised his voice so loud that he was heard all over the treasury corridor. He swore he was not going to lose $9 for drawing up a deed and he would see if the government would pay it. He grew so mad that he finally refused his $275,000 check and put his deed in his pocket and walked out of the treasury. For this $9 General Butler may refuse to sell his property unless he comes down in a day or two."

Missionary College Burned.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The United States consul at Beirut, under date of February 20, informs the department of state of the American missionary interests which have suffered a great loss in the destruction by fire in December last of the Aintab American college, erected in 1876, at a cost of about $20,000 in the city of Aintab, in the "vilayet" of Aleppo, Syria. This college building was capable of accommodating about seventy-five boarding and fifty day students, half of whom received their tuition gratis, while considerable aid was given in the matter of boarding pupils. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. Efforts are now being made on all sides to raise funds to enable the reconstruction of the burnt college.

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OUR CABLE LETTERS.

OLD WORLD NEWS, ESPECIALLY ENGLISH.

Irish Elections—Russian Immigrants—Austrian Indifference to Workingmen—The Czar's Fears—King Humbert and Sicilian Brigands—Crazy King Otto's Freak.

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LONDON, April 4.—The result of the election at Sligo has not been received with satisfaction by the Liberal leaders. Mr. Gladstone is said to be surprised as well as disappointed by the strength which Parnell has shown, in the face of the united efforts of the English liberal party, the Irish hierarchy and the new national federation. Parnell is acknowledged now to be the representative of a formidable minority, which while not strong enough to have its own way, is too strong to be treated with anything like indifference. A leading liberal member of parliament said this evening that the majority was one thousand short of being decisive. "Nothing could show," he said, "more strikingly the wonderful influence of Parnell, than the fact that almost singlehanded, with most of his abler lieutenants absent from the country, and with the terrible weight of the O'Shea divorce case upon him, he should be able to poll such a vote against a popular resident of Sligo with a candidate almost unknown in Sligo and against other united institutions, making a combination more powerful to all appearances than any ever before arrayed in an Irish election." The Sligo election has not tended to restore Liberal enthusiasm for home rule, and the general sentiment seems to be to make home rule a secondary issue in English party politics.

Mr. Balfour has telegraphed to the police authorities of Sligo his appreciation of their arduous and efficient services in preventing serious bloodshed. A dispatch from Sligo says there are still some apprehensions of trouble and the police are kept on extra duty and will be until affairs have assumed their normal condition. It is considered fortunate for the community that the most aggressive campaigners, two of Parnell's and one of the McCarthyites, were spoiled for fighting in the first encounter, and have since been nursing their bruises at home.

A Berlin dispatch says that a careful quarantine had been established on the German frontier of Posen to keep out Russian Jews afflicted with the "Russian fever" and other disorders believed to be contagious from coming into Germany. It is stated that even several cases of leprosy have been discovered among the would-be emigrants, and these were of course turned immediately back. It is said that the filthy habits of many of the immigrants are a new revelation to Germans. They do not seem to know what cleanliness is and the conditions brought to light by the investigation of the quarantine officers are especially shocking. Where immigrants are allowed to pass the frontier a thorough physical cleansing is generally insisted upon. Most of them are said to be destined for America.

A Vienna dispatch says that very little interest has been aroused there by the reported slaughter in America of a number of Hungarians and Poles. The emigration of that kind is from the lowest dregs of the empire, and the Austrian government is the most aristocratic in Europe, even the electors being of most substantial and superior class. No official information has been given on the subject, but it was stated on well informed authority that there would not be an official inquiry into the matter. All political interest in Austria is now centered on the election of the reichsrath.

The czar, prompted by the recollection which the tenth anniversary of the murder of his father recalled, is showing himself more and more suspicious of his subjects. On his visit to the paintings at the Academy of Fine Arts, in St. Petersburg, not only were the public excluded from the building, but carriages were not allowed to approach either the galleries or the immediate neighborhood. A strong force of gendarmes and the police were posted along the route, and hundreds of policemen in plain clothing mingled as spies among the spectators.

The friends in the House of Commons of the women's suffrage bill appear anxious about the adjournment of parliament for Whitsuntide. The bill is set down for May 13th, and in the ordinary course the house would adjourn for the Whitsuntide vacation on Tuesday 12th, or Thursday 14th. The temptation to get rid of a difficult question would in all probability decide the government in favor of Tuesday, and in the expectation that this would be the case, the friends of the bill are contemplating its withdrawal and the substitution of a resolution which would be balloted in the ordinary way. It remains however to be seen whether there will be any Whitsuntide holidays in the ordinary sense of the term. Many supporters of the government consider that if the house is to adjourn in July, it would be better to give only a brief recess at Whitsuntide, say from Friday, May 15 until the following Thursday, so as to cut off a few days at the end of the session. Mr. Smith's expression of hope as to an early prorogation is regarded by the opponents of the assisted education allotments, as sounding the knell of the bill dealing with that subject. It is practically certain that both this measure and the small holdings bill will be laid before the house but in the most sanguine estimate as to the course of business they can hardly be proceeded with if the expectations of the first lord of the treasury are fulfilled. It has now been definitely arranged that the committee on the Irish purchase bill shall commence on Thursday next. It will be continued "de die in diem" in the next week, excepting Wednesday. It is expected that the budget will be brought in either Monday or Thursday in the week following. This is the only business which will be allowed to interrupt the proceedings upon the land bill until it is disposed of.

King Humbert of Italy has received some compensation for the various troubles that have of late afflicted his subjects in the recognition of his personal humanity and courage by the commission charged with the examination into the annual awards of medals "for civil valor." The commission has decided to bestow a gold medal on the king as a reward for his bravery on the occasion of the recent fall of a house in Rome. The facts were briefly cabled at the time. The fuller details show that on hearing of the accident the king hastened to the spot and remained there for four hours, encouraging and directing the rescue party. His majesty was the first to descend a rickety ladder, let down into the cellar whence the muffled cries of the buried men could be heard and while the difficult work of rescue went on he continually encouraged the unfortunate men with the assurances of coming help. One man, whose head and shoulders were above the debris but whose legs were held fast by heavy beams, was especially sustained by the king's words of good cheer. Although the danger of a fresh fall in was considerable, the king held the poor fellow by the hand and gave him wine, and did not leave the premises until all were taken out alive. Silver medals have been awarded to others who assisted in the rescue.

As cabled three days ago, the American difficulty with Italy is viewed differently by the government and by the people. Popular sentiment is decidedly hostile to the United States; while the cabinet is anxious to get out of the matter as quietly as possible without giving a handle to its political adversaries. King Humbert and the premier are said to be both convinced that there was no race question in the New Orleans tragedy, and without a race question the affair loses interest for Italy. Nevertheless they feel the necessity of gratifying the people with some show of resentment. It may be of interest to state in this connection that brigandage still flourishes in Sicily to a degree that makes the interior unsafe for travelers and that it has not been entirely extinguished on the Neapolitan mainland. It is remembered that a few months ago a rich proprietor who was captured by brigands and held for a ransom offered a large reward to the brigand who was left alone in charge of him one day to let him go, offering also to take the brigand with him and secure immunity. The guard answered that he would be followed and killed. "But you might go to America," said the captive. "They would follow and kill me there too," was the reply.

The return of the kaiser to Berlin without seeing Prince Bismarck is attributed to the confidence inspired in the kaiser by his reception at Lubeck. His visit to the old Hanse city was, next to Bismarck's birthday, the memorable event of the week in Germany. The Lubeckers spared no effort to show their loyalty, not to the emperor but to the empire, to which like all the former Hanse towns they are strongly attached, because it allows them the possession of equal autonomy with the other important states, in which they would otherwise have been swallowed up. The feature which excited the deepest interest was the trades procession. As each trade appeared with its banner and greeted the emperor he returned the salute as cordially as he had that of the military and he made particular inquiries from the burgomaster present as to the condition and history of each particular trade. The kaiser visited the various places of interest in the old city and was shown the ancient armor which the men of Lubeck wore when they defended their city against the victorious Swedes. The kaiser said he hoped to see the day when Lubeck and all the Hanse towns would again be the great depots of European commerce, trading as successfully with the most distant parts of the world as they once did within the narrow confines of medieval commerce. He said he would spare no labor on his part to build up the commercial interests of the empire and also to create that which was indispensable for a prosperous commerce, a powerful and efficient navy. Senator Mann, chief of the senatorial committee on navigation and commerce, returned a hearty approval of the kaiser's sentiments and an expression of confidence that the imperial policy would be crowned with the greatest success. The whole incident must have been for the kaiser, in its civic surroundings and comparative freedom from pomp and display, a pleasant relief from the continuous round of inspecting garrisons and iron clads.

It is stated that the kaiser requested his mother to return from England. One of the remarkable features in German politics is the ascendancy which the Empress Frederick has acquired over her son. That she was her husband's guide and counselor is well known, and between the two there subsisted deep attachment as well as the deepest respect. This was the reason that Bismarck dreaded her and tried to drive her into retirement. She was the only person that he feared, for he understood her. The effort to separate her from her son and make the son the tool of Bismarck failed of success, and the general belief is that the empress' mother has succeeded to Bismarck's ascendancy and that her son largely depends on her for counsel and guidance. As a politician she is considered far superior to her mother, Queen Victoria, whose good qualities are rather negative, while the Empress Frederick is positive and original. It is a saying in Berlin that her presence there is the best security that the peace of Europe will not be broken. It is also said that Queen Victoria herself relies in a far greater degree upon the advice of her daughter than upon that of the Prince of Wales. The fact that the kaiser requested his mother's return is believed to indicate that he contemplates some serious movement in his domestic or foreign policy.

A Munich dispatch says that the latest freak of the insane king, Otto, is that he wants a wife. He insists on making the round of European courts, in order to make a selection, and his attendants are at their wits ends what to do. Heretofore, all his freaks, even homicidal, have been gratified, at least in appearance, and if Otto has kept count of the number of persons who have pretended to fall at the discharge of his gun, he must imagine himself another Tamerlane. But, how to deal with his new idea is a puzzle. A marriage is, of course, not to be thought of. The king grows wilder and wilder on the subject and has been seized with paroxysms of rage because his orders will not be obeyed.

It is said that Regent Luitpold has been requested to deal with the difficulty, and it is thought probable that his majesty may get a strait jacket instead of a wife. Of course such force would not be resorted to without the express authority of the regent.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, who was seized with violent insanity last autumn, is settling down into helpless and harmless dementia. It is reported that an examination of his affairs has effaced whatever affection the czar entertained for him. The proof is ample that he has been guilty of the most enormous peculations, and that, having been forgiven by the former czar, he has been equally unfaithful to the present one. It is thought that his madness may have been brought on by fear of discovery. His unfortunate mistress, or latest mistress, Madam Vonow, who was led to desert her husband, an army officer, for the distinction of becoming the paramour of a prince of the blood, is living with her two children on a small pittance in the Crimea. The czar, it appears, can forgive his relatives almost any crime, but he cannot forgive their victims. He has a strong repugnance even to the presence of his father's illegitimate children, his own half brothers, although it is said to have been the final request of the late emperor that they should be cared for as members of the house of Romanoff.

While in Kiel the kaiser was present at the court martial of three marines accused of uttering socialistic sentiments. The court had been ordered for that day and the kaiser would not permit it to be adjourned. Two of the marines were convicted, and the other who was shown to have only listened in a thoughtless way to the sentiments uttered by the others, was acquitted with a warning. The two convicted marines were shown to have been in communication with the socialistic agitators in Hamburg and Stettin, and to have agreed to enter upon a course of winning proselytes to socialism. They were each sentenced to jail with hard labor for one year, and after the imprisonment to be dealt with as the kaiser might command. It is rumored that several socialists detected in the army and navy have been quietly shipped off to the German settlements in New Guinea, to be employed as convicts in road making, clearing the brush and other arduous occupations. If this is true, no public announcement of fact has been made, nor is it likely to be unless one of the men thus punished should make his escape to the British or French settlements.

The Germans in New Guinea are beset by hostile tribes, mostly cannibals, and a man would fare badly among them. The German scheme of an African convict settlement, it is stated, is under consideration.

The German officer, Lorsemuz, who took a command some time ago in the construction of the Chinese navy, has written home some interesting facts about the war vessels of that empire. He considers the native officers generally inefficient. But does not blame the Chinese government for ridding itself of the English officers, as they acted as if in the English service instead of the Chinese. The native officers, he says, insist upon treating sailors and marines guilty of offences just as Chinese criminals are treated on shore and it is not an infrequent spectacle to see three or four men marched upon deck to have their heads cut off in the presence of the crew, while occasionally a cage may be seen hanging on the yardarm with the poor wretch inside of it undergoing a slow death by starvation and lack of sleep. They have also introduced the practice of [illegible], in which the crews take great delight, although it is usually death to the subject of the punishment. Altogether the Chinese navy has some peculiarities that do not commend themselves to the German critic. Captain Lorsemuz says, however, that Germans are regarded with special favor in China, the government being equally jealous of the English and Russians, and not yet reconciled to the French, while the American exclusion laws militate against Americans.

It is stated that the Duke of Cumberland has been heard from in regard to the Guelph fund, and in a rather unexpected tone. "As heir to the throne of Hanover, I remain the adversary of Prussia. I refuse any arrangement with her, and I maintain all the claims which my supporters in Hanover have hitherto upheld." This is substantially the stand which the duke took on a former occasion when approached at the instance of Prince Bismarck. It means that if the fund is surrendered to the Hanoverian heirs it will have to be surrendered unconditionally, and without any concession on the part of the claimant to the Hanoverian throne. This is not pleasant for Prussia, which has in Hanover an Alsace-Lorraine of its own. The adherents of the throne are still numerous and devoted, and would be an element of danger should war result in disaster to Prussia.

The decision in the famous Jackson case—that a wife can live apart from her husband if she chooses to do so, has apparently wrought a considerable change in the interpretation of English law on that subject. Since the decision was rendered, judges have frequently informed wives who applied for legal separation from their husbands that proceedings in court are unnecessary to effect the desired separation. In fully a score of such cases the applicants have been advised by the magistrates not to incur the needless expense and notoriety of legal proceedings, but to simply leave their objectionable partners and set up a separate domicile, there being no way in which they can be compelled to return to the conjugal relation against their will.

The Mineral Palace Assured.

PUEBLO, Colo., April 4.—At a meeting of the Colorado Mineral Palace company held here to-day, bids were received and contracts let for the thorough completion of the palace building, work to be executed without delay. It is expected that everything will be ready for the opening of the greatest collection of minerals in a very handsome building, some time in June next. The exact date will be hereafter announced.

Nominations Confirmed.

DENVER, April 4.—Governor Routt to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: To be railroad commissioner, Wm. Hamill, of Clear Creek; to be regents of the state Normal school, Hon. Wm. Meyer, of Costilla, Hon. J. W. McCreery, of Weld, Hon. J. R. Flesinger, of Pueblo. All were confirmed.

[illegible]

No. 3.

The Merit System of Making Appointments.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Member National Civil Service Commission.

By reform in the civil service, we mean the introduction of the merit system of making appointments in the public service, as opposed to the old spoils or patronage system. The essential difference between the two systems can be summed up by saying that the merit system is that which eliminates favoritism, whether political or personal, in making appointments, and aims to fill all the subordinate offices of the government solely with reference to the capacity of the applicants to perform the special duties of the places which they seek; while the spoils or patronage theory of making appointments, on the other hand, implies that a man's fitness for the place to which he is appointed is merely a secondary consideration, and that the first consideration is his fealty to the party in power, or to some influential political chief.

The merit system is thoroughly American, thoroughly democratic and republican. The spoils or patronage system is thoroughly unamerican, thoroughly undemocratic and unrepublican. The spoils system fosters the growth of a special privileged class, that is, the class of political workers. The merit system, or system of civil service reform prevents the growth of this class, and fills the public service with people who are really the servants of the whole public, not the servants of any individual or particular party, and who keep their offices only so long as they serve the public faithfully and well, without regard to the influence of their party backers or the fate of their party friends. The spoils system inevitably produces a caste or class of men who go into politics for a livelihood, and who make the business of office-getting their only aim. These men care little for the questions which really make up political life. They are only subordinately interested in protection or free trade, bimetallism or monometallism; what they care for is the offices. It is a matter of bread and butter with them to manage the primaries and control the elections, and as they have an active personal interest in the matter the chances are always in their favor, as against the mass of non-office-holding citizens. Accordingly under the spoils system the great caste of office holders exercises a most noxious influence on politics. Probably there is no other one influence in American life, not even the influence of the rum shops, which has produced so much degradation in our political life as the system of spoils appointments, the theory that to the victors in a political contest belong the spoils, for which the whole people pay.

I hold that the radical introduction of the reform system of making appointments would immeasurably improve the public service and would immeasurably improve public life. It would sound the death knell of a host of the cheaper and viler politicians; and they naturally regard it with peculiar hatred and abhorrence. There are of course misguided men of honesty and ability who are opposed to the reform, and there are a great many good people who are indifferent or hostile to it through sheer ignorance. But nineteen-twentieths of its active opponents, whether in congress or elsewhere, are sure to be men whose mere presence in our political life is a curse to the country; men of narrow minds and defective consciences, who feel a natural and sour hatred towards any system that means good government and honesty. The immense horde of office seekers and of office holders under the patronage system furnishes these base political leaders with a mercenary army, compact and well disciplined. Their opposition to the reform is strenuous and bitter because they realize that it strikes at their power.

On the other hand, the average good citizen has but a general interest in its success. He has no special interest or concern in the matter. His interest is simply that of all other good citizens, and hence is less effective than is the concrete and selfish hostility of the spoilsmen. It is this which accounts for the comparatively slow progress of the reform.

It is noteworthy that the opponent of the reform never under any circumstances speaks the truth in opposing it or advances a single argument against it which is worth refuting; his weapons are merely slander and misrepresentation. He has no case, and he knows it, and therefore takes refuge in mendacity. One of his cheapest falsehoods persistently indulged in, although continually exposed, is to the effect that the examinations for entry into civil service are impractical. The man who asserts this, either asserts what he knows to be false, or else he is so ignorant of the subject that he has no right to speak about it. Our examinations are absolutely practical, and the questions we ask are absolutely relevant to the duties the various candidates are expected to perform. Nine-tenths of our positions are filled from examinations for clerk, copyist, letter-carrier, and the like. A clerk or copyist we examine in spelling, penmanship, copying, letter writing and simple arithmetic. These are precisely the subjects in which a man has to profess proficiency if he wishes to be a good copyist or clerk. Similarly a stenographer is examined in stenography, a typewriter in typewriting. A railway mail clerk is tested in his knowledge of the railway mail systems of his division and of the geography of the United States. A letter carrier is tested as to his skill and speed in reading addresses and his knowledge of the local delivery of his city. All our questions are absolutely practical, absolutely relevant, and experience has shown that they test in the best possible manner the capacity of the candidates. The offices wherein the civil service law is best observed, are precisely the offices in which the public is best served, and the interests of the community receive most prompt and intelligent attention. The best postoffices in the country (to take a few examples out of many), are those like the postoffices at Boston, under Mr. Corse; at Brooklyn, under Mr. Hendricks; at Philadelphia, under Mr. Field; at Indianapolis, under Mr. Wallace; at Chicago, under Mr. Sexton, where the civil service law has been observed in spirit and letter.

The law is long past its experimental stage. It has been tried faithfully for seven years, and wherever it has had a fair chance it has worked admirably and has produced the greatest improvement over the old system. At present about a fourth of the offices of the country are under the law—that is, are in the classified service, as it is called. Thus nearly thirty-two thousand places are withdrawn from the degrading and demoralizing effects of the spoils system. It is earnestly to be wished that this system may in the end be extended so as to cover the entire public service of the government, excepting the few positions where the duties are really political. The thorough elimination of politics from the civil service under the United States government, would be of all reforms the most beneficial, and would produce the best and most lasting results in purifying politics throughout the country.

XIII.

Qualifications for Places of Trust.

BY [illegible] MUNSON [illegible], M. D.

My friend, Mr. A. S. Hewitt, is reported to have said: "If I had been a politer man than I am I might have been president of the United States."

Whether the story is true or not it raises an interesting point. Is politeness, then, a qualification for a public trust? for public trust, I suppose, is what is meant by the question announced. For obtaining a place it certainly is. If we change the word and call it tact, we shall have one of the most important qualifications for retaining public place: the point may be dismissed without further consideration as being incontrovertible. On every subject there are a number of evident or admitted truths which one need not spend long in discussing; they are old acquaintances whom we nod to familiarly as we pass, we speak their name and let them go. So in naming the qualifications for places of trust, it is enough to name honesty, ability and tact. Honesty as a matter of course, and with it as much tact as we can get. An honest man without ability, or an able man without principle, is equally misplaced and equally dangerous. And a man who has no tact will not win his place, or having got it, will not hold it long, even if he be both honest and able.

So much for the commonplaces of the subject. My readers, I think, will agree with me so far. The real discussion begins when we come to consider the different kinds of ability that may be in question—the variety of intellectual qualifications for public duties. And the controversy turns mainly upon the question between the technically educated man and the man of practical experience; between the fair competition of those qualities by education for places of trust on the one hand, and on the other the rough natural selection or example of the practical man in politics.

Some philosopher says "the fools are right in the long run." It seems to say that in practice the rougher methods usually prevail in the domain of politics. But this is not very satisfactory doctrine. What does it mean? It means that things have their own way—general forces rather than individual ideas, and that any fine-spun reforms are not viable. The average sense—or—nonsense—not the refined intelligence, is what rules our bodies.

Well, this is undoubtedly true for the most part, and in the deep sense it is inevitable—like everything else. It is especially true in a Democracy like our own that things have their own way, and follow the will of the rough-hand. In politics, at least, genius is mainly an affair of energy.

But is this a sufficient theory of fitness for public life? Need we drive out practice so utterly and exclusively as to leave all theory out of sight? From the dusty arena of the practical man cannot we recapture some breathing ground for intelligence? Here we come to the parting of the ways between those who debate the qualifications for places of trust—between those, in a word, who think that experience is all, and those who argue that general intelligence, even high culture, are desirable qualifications. It is the old debate between theory and practice.

From the time when sailors first went down to the sea to the twelfth century, the art of beating a ship to windward was unknown. One had to sail with the wind or not at all. Ships and fleets waited indefinitely for a favoring wind; the lack of it was one of the many causes that delayed that ruler of men, Ulysses, on his homeward way from Troy. By-and-by, we may suppose, came theorists who argued that it was possible to sail against the wind—men who were first laughed at and then persecuted; and when at last their invention was adopted, the old navigators unanimously said, "We all knew it before." This, as we know, is the experience of every man of community who sets ideas far ahead of practice, as opposed to the plan of going ahead at any rate and picking up such ideas as one can in going. Both methods have their advantages and their disadvantages; each one indeed completes the other. But in our time and civilization there is no danger that the practical will be neglected. The danger is that our public men will not be sufficiently prepared from the intellectual side to cope with the practical.

I would advocate, then, among the main qualifications for public office, not only the training by experience but also the intellectual training that comes of a good college course or from continued private study. The man who has these, is by no means under compulsion to turn out a Solon. What is so rare, under any regime, as a wise ruler? But the man who has studied and reflected is far likelier to direct wisely the flow of forces around him than if he comes among them blinded by the dust of passion, prejudice and controversy. The forces of politics exist for themselves; they dominate and absorb all but the men who have both natural power and wise training.

To a question stated in such general terms as the present, it is hard to give any specific and definite answer. It is not a question to be answered in a phrase. If a "theoretical" man in the ordinary sense is not the right man for a place of trust, neither is a merely "practical" man. Of good theory and of good practice we cannot have too much. Jefferson was a fine type of public man; full of ideas, full of energy, he made himself instantly and permanently effective. A still better type was Marcus Aurelius, who brought the widest culture of the time and the highest power of thought to his great position; both by natural endowment and by education he had the highest gifts. We require both at the hands of our rulers. The more of natural force, the more fruitful experience the better. "Nil humani a me alienum" should be the motto of the public man.

In honesty, energy, tact; in the highest education, both special and general, and in the widest experience, are the sufficient qualifications for places of public trust.

New York City.

FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip and News Gathered Here and There Upon the Streets.

Many readers of the GAZETTE will remember the wonderful piece of mechanism exhibited in this city last summer, called the "City of Jerusalem." It was exhibited at the corner of Tejon and Bijou streets. Although many hundreds of persons admired the marvelous automaton, very few saw the creator of the work. He was a pleasant old gentleman of over 60 years of age, a German by birth. His name was James B. Miller, and it is only a few days ago that I read of his death, which occurred at Warsaw, Ills. Death resulted from a fall received at Omaha last fall. Mr. Miller was a very remarkable man. For fifteen years he labored at the wonderful piece of mechanism, resulting in a complete success. He was a poor man and labored so continuously at what those about him believed to be worthless, that many supposed his mind affected. In fact he was generally looked upon as crazy, and people laughed at his work. In time, however, the master piece was completed and placed upon exhibition. Mr. Miller had a family of daughters, and, taking them for his aids, started out to exhibit his invention. They traveled for years exhibiting in a tent, and the result was the realization of a very pretty fortune. Mr. Miller loved his invention as he did his own life, and always personally saw to its packing and unpacking. It had to be taken apart at each removal, and it is said that he was the only person that could put the parts together. The old gentleman was just ready to retire and enjoy the fruits of his labors when death overtook him.

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I never thoroughly understood how superstitious the average miner is until lately. A gentleman showed me recently a piece of wire silver in the form of a cross. It is small but quite perfect, and was found by a miner in the great Smuggler mine at Aspen. He was so superstitious that he laid down his pick and quit his job believing that he had received a warning. Nearly all classes of people and all tradesmen have their legends or traditions peculiar to the craft, but it is in labor fraught with great danger where superstitions most abound.

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I heard a story a day or two ago which is particularly appropriate in these days when the papers are full of "candidates' announcements." In a small mining town in the western part of the state a certain man possessed of some money but little education or knowledge of affairs was persuaded by his friends to run as an independent candidate for mayor. He went around to the only newspaper office in town, wrote out a notice of his candidacy, and asked the editor how much it would cost to publish it. "Three dollars," was the reply, and the money was promptly paid. That night the would-be candidate's heart failed him and the next morning he again invaded the editorial sanctum and asked, "How much will it be to take that notice out?" The editor pondered a moment, gravely responded, "Two dollars," and when the money was paid he took the copy from the hook from which it had not yet been removed and threw it into the waste basket. $5 ahead.

A Hospital for Consumptives.

DENVER, April 4.—Special.—The Koch hospital was opened here to-day by Dr. A. J. Meuer, the Denver physician who recently returned from Berlin, and is one of the first to introduce the famous Koch cure for tuberculosis in America. The hospital is three miles from the city and contains over a hundred rooms.

The interest that was awakened throughout the west by Dr. Meuer's first experiments with the Koch lymph has deepened considerably. Dr. Meuer has certainly shown great forethought in his selection of a place. He has had two large buildings completely fitted up, and the rooms, of which there are over a hundred, furnished in complete form. The buildings are situated on a slight eminence, and are surrounded by trees. The grounds, which consist of twenty acres, have been wonderfully improved and will be further beautified this summer, when graveled walks and drives will be finished.

There is a large orchard, and an artesian well will furnish the water. The building and grounds are lighted by electricity. Fresh air has a great deal to do in the proper treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs, and in selecting the charming little park, Dr. Meuer evidently did so with this end especially in view.

The appointments, sanitary and otherwise, are of the best at the Koch hotel, and some good results in the new treatment are looked forward to. Dr. Meuer has employed a staff of eastern nurses for his patients. The cost of fitting up the new buildings and laying out the grounds amounted to considerably over $25,000. By the time he is fully started he will have between eighty and a hundred patients under treatment.

Sunday morning at Amsterdam, N. Y., Geo. Mingus, twenty-seven years old, while handling a shot gun which he thought was empty, shot and killed his niece, Mary Snyder, aged [illegible] years.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

We print elsewhere two interesting communications in regard to the proposed new school building.

It is announced that President Harrison will remain an hour in Colorado Springs. But perhaps like many other persons, more or less distinguished, when he is here, he will remain longer than he expected.

Baron Fava has at last left Washington. It is pretty generally the opinion that if Baron Fava is responsible for his recent actions he is not a diplomatic success, and if he is not responsible for them, he is in hard luck.

Tuesday's elections were municipal ones and of minor importance. A full account of the more important was given in the GAZETTE with the very latest news. Our facilities for receiving complete and prompt telegraphic reports of all important events are now as good as the best.

The emptiness of national party distinctions in municipal elections is illustrated in the campaigns just closed in the two cities of Chicago and Denver. In both the people were in revolt against machine methods and a corruptness of administration which was fatal to honest and efficient city government. In both cities the reformers were victorious, and the fact that one was Republican and the other Democrat need not prevent the friends of honest government from rejoicing in both instances.

A special feature of next Sunday's GAZETTE will be an article by Herbert Spencer on Socialism. A few English writers have given so much study to this subject, few have commanded so much attention from the originality of their ideas; none are better qualified to speak authoritatively upon this subject. The article is reprinted in full from the Popular Science Monthly for April. It is somewhat lengthy but well worth reading, and especially so to those interested in questions affecting our social and political organization.

There is the greatest divergence of opinion in regard to the merits of Dr. Koch's lymph. Some assert positively that it has been demonstrated that it is perfectly useless, while others claim to have proofs of genuine cures. In support of the latter view the Medical Record says: "The strong reaction against the use of Koch's lymph, which set in some weeks ago, seems to be losing its force," and adds that under the influence of improved instruments, greater accuracy in usage and stricter limiting of cases for treatment there has been a greater improvement in the statistics and greater confidence in the remedy is expressed on all sides." The truth probably lies, as usual, between two extremes, and the results are not yet definite and extensive enough to pronounce a conclusive decision upon the matter.

P. T. Barnum was one of those men who arise only in America who attain success purely by their own talents. Born a poor boy, he died a rich man; born of humble parents he made his name known through the civilized world. He was an orphan at an early age, he strove and struggled with the versatility which is purely American, and having invented a new way of gaining money, he went ahead in a way which won him fortune and has distanced imitators. A chief feature of his success was his tireless energy. A large part of his work, the most successful part, was done after he reached his sixtieth year. Add to this energy his patience and his perseverance, and his success is not hard to explain. He was successful as the world measures success, and yet he was not one of the world's great men. Perhaps his talents employed in a higher line would have brought as much and better reward. Perhaps not. Anyhow he found something to do, and did it. He had a winning heart and a ready hand to help those in need, and his good deeds live after him. He was a unique figure in our national life and there is no one like him left.

The restriction of foreign immigration has in other days been of increased importance since the trouble with Italy. The trouble with the Mafia gave an insight into the class of people who were coming to our shores and showed that not only paupers but criminals, highwaymen, bandits and murderers were finding their way over here, either to escape from the justice of their own government or aided by that government to change their habitation. But bad as this New Orleans business was, it was not as bad as the discovery that there were in this country thousands of Italians, many of whom had lived here for years, and some of whom were naturalized citizens of the United States, whose sympathies and affections remained with the country of their birth rather than with the country of their adoption, so much so that they seized the opportunity to show their prejudices for Italy and their hatred and contempt for our institutions, and even declared themselves eager to fight against the country which has been nourishing them. The revelation which has thus been given us of Italian character is true also of other nations, and the presence in our midst of a disloyal element is a great danger. The ease with which American citizenship may be acquired is in part responsible for the little esteem in which American citizenship is held by these unworthy refugees of Old World monarchies.

The New York Sun had on Sunday, March 22nd, and on Sunday, March 29th, two elaborate articles on "President Lincoln as a General." These two articles are a review of the "History of Abraham Lincoln" by Nicolay and Hay, from this single standpoint. The reading of the articles would make an impression whatever they contained. The articles themselves are not as strong as they might be, because they contain too much of what the writer thinks and too little of what Mr. Lincoln says. This history gives several letters not heretofore published, which show how clear and true a conception Lincoln had of the movements in the field. There was but one mistake that Lincoln made and that was during the Peninsular campaign of McClellan. He permitted the raid of Johnson to accomplish the purpose which he had in mind, that was to detach McDowell's corps from McClellan. The other armies in the valley would have been sufficient to have protected Washington had they been massed together. But it was not strange that Lincoln should have made this mistake because he had already begun to lose faith in McClellan. McClellan's persistent overestimation of the forces opposed to him, his slowness in moving and his vacillating plans all contributed to give Lincoln a need of faith in his ultimate success. The last volume of the "War Records" contains considerable inside information regarding the proposed movements of the Confederate forces in the spring of 1864. Lee, Johnson, Bragg and Longstreet all discussed plans with a view of the Confederates taking the initiative. The one of Longstreet was the boldest, which arranged for an expedition through the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky with an army strong enough to meet the combined armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland. It was a hazardous move but it was the only chance the Confederates had. The campaign that Johnson was asked to conduct was one that was finally sure to end in defeat. But in reading the letters of these great generals discussing campaigns one cannot help being impressed by how much more clearly, even, Lincoln grasped the military situation than any of these generals. His letter to McClellan just before his resignation, his letter to Hooker directly after Lee had turned his flank after the battle of Chancellorsville, the hitherto unpublished letter to Meade after the battle of Gettysburg, all show a knowledge of military movements that is surprising. In the light of what happened after the campaigns were over, it will be found that Lincoln's advice always was good, and that in the main he anticipated the movements and purposes of the Confederates. Perhaps the latter is one of the greatest signs of a great general. It is not simply the ability to strike hard, but in knowing when and how to strike, and with faultless accuracy he seemed to understand the movements of the enemy. It would have taken much less space in the Sun to have published these letters and it would then have been much more apparent how great a general, at least in the art of war, Lincoln was.

A POLITICAL EXPERIMENT.

A new experiment in politics has been proposed in Illinois by Colonel Ryan, a thoughtful and progressive legislator of that state. The first bill provides an amendment to the election law, that any legal voter who shall fail to have his name registered, as provided by this act, at least once in each year in which registration is made, shall upon conviction before a justice of the peace, be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $50, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed ten days.

The other bill provides that it shall be the duty of the clerk and the constable, after every election in each precinct, to furnish the county clerk with the complete list of all electors who have failed to vote. This list shall be adopted by the county board as the jury panel until the list is exhausted. Jurors named on account of such failure to vote shall serve without compensation.

There is much to be said in favor of these laws, but their effect could only be fully be known by experiment. If they would correct the present selfish and unpatriotic tendency to keep out of politics, they would do much good.

BLAINE'S DIPLOMACY.

In his treatment of the New Orleans incident Secretary Blaine has failed to take the position which his reputation for shrewd diplomacy would lead us to expect.

After stating the killing of four subjects of the king of Italy, the minister demanded reparation, which was to consist in the official assurance that the guilty parties should be brought to justice, and the recognition of the principle that an indemnity would be due to the families of the victims.

It would seem that the reasonable plea to an accusation of this kind would be first a denial that these men were entitled to the protection of the Italian government. A request might have been made for the names of those who were alleged to be subjects of the king of Italy. With these names in his possession an agent of the state department would have had no great difficulty in getting from the New Orleans police the record of these men. One, it is said, was a well known bandit, outlawed by the Italian government; one was a murderer who had fled to avoid trial for his life. One had abjured his fatherland by voting at an American election. One was living under an assumed name. It does not appear that any one was entitled to the protection of the government which had either outlawed them or which they had renounced. With facts like these in his possession, having in the meantime given assurance to the minister that the government would do all in its power to ascertain the facts and punish the guilty, and having shown a reasonable disposition to carry out the promise, Secretary Blaine might well have been content to raise the issue upon this point instead of carrying it further to less stable ground. The matter of federal power need not have been discussed; the question of whether these men received the protection to which they had a right under the treaty need not have been brought up; nor need there have been anything said about their guilt or innocence, with which international law has nothing to do. These points might have been reserved as a second line of defense, but the first was much stronger.

Secretary Blaine has seen fit to ignore this line of argument. He answers a demand for justice upon the slayers of Italian subjects in violation of treaty agreements by saying that the constitution of the United States, and of the state of Louisiana is such that neither the national government nor the governor of the state can guarantee the result of a trial. This is either false or evasive. Minister Fava asked for justice to the guilty. If Secretary Blaine means that the state or national government cannot guarantee that the accused shall be found guilty, it is an evasion of the point at issue. If he means that our state and national constitutions do not guarantee protection to the innocent and punishment to the guilty, it is false.

Minister Fava accepts the latter alternative, and puts our government in an absurd and ridiculous position by inquiring why our government makes treaty obligations which it has no power to enforce. To unprejudiced minds the question is logical and unanswerable.

There is one other aspect of the case with which the Italian government has nothing to do. The ready endorsement of Secretary Blaine's answer by all the southern press is significant. Who would have supposed that a national secretary of state, a northerner and a Republican, would ever have referred a minister of a foreign power to the governor of a southern state for the settlement of an international dispute. Hear the cry of the amazed Italian, "Is Louisiana known and recognized as a nation?" Does Secretary Blaine expect an accredited representative from the King of Italy to the people of Louisiana? In what light, is it as a nation or as united states?

Secretary Blaine has made a mistake.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

It will be remembered that some time ago ex-Mayor Stricker brought a friendly suit against the city of Colorado Springs so as to find out just what rights the city would secure by purchasing any priorities on the Fountain. The decision of the district court was satisfactory to the city, but it was thought wise to carry it to the supreme court, which affirmed the judgment of the district court. This decision is given in the Republican as follows:

William M. Stricker vs. City of Colorado Springs; judgment of the district court of El Paso county affirmed. Opinion by Justice Hayt. This is one of the most important cases decided by the court for some time and involves the right of the city to increase its water supply by the purchase of agricultural rights, to the end that the latter may be diverted to the use of the city. The rights it was desired to purchase were a ought in Fountain creek, and the plaintiff in the case is both an owner of such rights and a citizen and taxpayer of Colorado Springs. He brought the suit for the purpose of restraining the city from its contemplated purchase as a test case, and a statement of facts was agreed upon. The district court of El Paso county denied the relief sought by the plaintiff, and judgment was entered accordingly. This judgment is affirmed and the following points upon which a decision was asked settled:

First—Are the rights of a junior appropriator of water from a tributary stream subject to the rights of a prior appropriator from the main stream below? Yes.

Second—Can the priority of a farmer to the use of water for agricultural purposes be transferred by a sale to a city for city purposes, so that it may succeed to the rights of the original appropriator? Yes.

The claim made by counsel for the plaintiff on this point was the often disputed one that the water right may not be transferred save with the land, but the court does not sustain it, limiting the answer with the statement only that such transfer shall not be made so as to result to the injury of the rights of others.

Third—To the extent the use made by the city is purely for domestic purposes, has it the right, without compensation, to take waters heretofore appropriated for agricultural purposes? No.

The only element of uncertainty that now exists under these decisions is how much water can the city use, provided it purchases these priorities? It is simply a question whether a man who owns a priority owns the amount of water which his ditch will carry or owns the amount of water of which he can make a beneficial use. If the latter only, that is all the city possesses if it buys the rights. The decision clears away a great many questions of doubt, but the last question is of no little importance.

The patent congress which met yesterday in Washington naturally suggests thoughts in regard to the part which patented articles and patent laws have played in our national life. The inventive genius of the Yankee originated in his necessities. In the forests and fields of the new world he found himself deprived of much that he had become accustomed to in the old world. He must either make these things himself or go without. If he had been a savage, he would have gone without, but as he was a Yankee, and accustomed to have and enjoy civilized instruments and furniture, and as he was of the race of Englishmen especially accustomed for centuries to convenience, he preferred to make rather than to go without. It is no mistake to place in Jonathan's hands an ever active jack-knife, for the tool represents a constant need until it became an inherited tendency. Knowing then what he wanted our Yankee in making it was influenced by several considerations which tended to make his manufactures different from those of Europe. This was partially due to ignorance. The settler often found himself far from tradesmen and his needs led him to attempt work of whose accepted processes he was entirely ignorant, and he not infrequently found afterward to his own surprise that his ignorance had been the source of original improvement. Again the lack of time and, what is perhaps the same thing, the lack of hands, so noticeable in a new country, led to alterations and improvements both in methods of work and in implements, while changing conditions of soil and climate irresistibly forced him to originality and improvement. These forces were not isolated nor limited to a short period. They extended over a whole continent and still prevail in what remains of our frontier. So we now see where farmers and miners in our own state under new conditions require, and are getting, processes and implements quite different from the accepted types even of eastern America. It is easy to see how the inventive genius of the Yankee originated, and how it developed, and it is evident enough how and why it brought forth the fruits of its maturity. If America is the most inventive country of this world, it is because she has had the greatest need of inventions, and because she has been appreciative of her needs. The patent laws have been an undoubted aid in stimulating genius, and yet they have been an incident of invention rather than its cause. We are accustomed to consider the settlement of our extensive country, its increase in wealth and its progress in civilization as due to modern inventions, but it is equally true that the continental dimensions of our land, and the fact that it was occupied by people of one race and language gave rise to necessities of communication, exchange and manufactures which have kept constantly in advance of the inventor's capacity. The railroad train, vestibuled, safety-braked, and with every appliance for comfort and speed is the logical outcome of the needs of our civilization just as much as the rudest canoe of the savage. That most admirable complexity, an American city, with all that it contains is the result of natural laws, the product of circumstances; it is as distinctively and naturally American in whole and in detail, as the native plants and animals of this country.

THE FATE OF THE ELECTIONS BILL.

Senator Hoar's article under the above heading in the April Forum is a plain example of begging the question. His argument is as follows: The Republican party was pledged to secure "the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, black or white, native or foreigner, to cast one free ballot in public elections and to have that ballot duly counted." The elections bill was carefully planned by himself and his companions to accomplish this result and was even divested by amendment of everything that could offend the most fastidious. Therefore it ought to have passed, and the Republican party or a minority thereof have broken their vows, and Senator Hoar has done all he could, and constitutional government is overthrown and the silver bill is likely to be passed and somebody is to be exposed to vague but none the less awful suffering. Let us admit that the suppression of the negro vote in the south is as general and as forcible as Mr. Hoar claims, that the suppression of this injustice was the most important question of the day, overshadowing everything else, and that the primary duty of the Republican party is its suppression. Let us admit that the bill was carefully planned and that all reasonable suggestions as to amendments were carefully considered. It does not necessarily follow that the bill should have been passed. In fact it may be said that the reason why it did not pass, was because so many of Mr. Hoar's political associates did not believe that it would be effective for the purpose for which it was intended. Of course it is easy for Senator Hoar to assert that he is right and the others wrong, but the proof may be most safely left to the logic of events.

Our School Houses.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

I would like to trespass upon your space to make a suggestion. It seems to me that the school board was hasty in purchasing a high priced lot at Kiowa and Wasatch avenue upon which to erect another expensive school house. With the Liller, the Garfield and the new high school, all on the same line, and as close together as they are, it would appear like bunching things too much to erect a school building at Kiowa and Wasatch. We don't want our school houses to be massed in that way. It is not only inadvisable, but is unfair to other localities which have been suffering from proper school facilities for a long time back.

The district west of the Monument needs a fine school house (no mere temporary frame structure) and deserves one, for it has been very patient and long suffering.

In a little while, when the high school is built and paid for, and if the school board persists in building at Kiowa and Wasatch avenues, it will be said that there is no more money with which to construct a respectable school building on the west side.

Hence, I beg to suggest that the lot at Kiowa and Wasatch avenues be sold and a fine, large lot be purchased, with about one-half the proceeds) on the west side, and, on the school meeting and election to be held on the 11th of April, I recommend voters to turn out and express their sentiments regarding the injustice that has been done to the west side in this important matter of school facilities. Why is it that the west side cannot have fine school buildings as well as the east side? The members of the school board seem to think such a thing is out of the question.

Let us have schools—and some schools—the plenty of them, and don't let us have them in coveys. Let the voters turn out in force on the 11th, and express their views.

Respectfully, M. L. DECOURSEY.

Who Chose the Lot?

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 8, 1891.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Some remark has been occasioned, not unnaturally, by the fact that a portion of the ground recently purchased by the school board for the erection of the new school building on the corner of Kiowa and Wasatch avenue, was bought of a member of the school board. It is simple justice for me, who first suggested that location, to say that I suggested it wholly by my own thought, without having had any previous consultation with anyone on the matter, as, in my judgment, after careful consideration, the most desirable location; that the suggestion came as a wholly unexpected one to all the other members of the board; that I had no notion whatever to whom the lot belonged; that the owner in question, Judge Colburn, was not present at the meeting of the board when the suggestion was made and that together with other members of the board, I was greatly surprised to discover subsequently that the lot belonged to one of the members of the board. Still the lot seemed to them and to us all so pre-eminently desirable that notwithstanding possible criticism we believed that the selection made should be adhered to.

JAS. B. GREGG.

The School Board's Reasons.

It is the desire of the board of school directors to make reply to the various criticisms that have appeared in the press of this city upon the location of a ward school building at the corner of Kiowa street and Wasatch avenue.

The selection of this site was determined upon without a dissenting vote, after very careful consideration of the wants of the entire district.

It is believed that the selection is a wise one for the following reasons:

First—A building located nearly midway between the Garfield and the Liller can be used at all times to relieve the crowded condition of any grade in both these schools.

Second—The site chosen is near the present centre of the school population of the city, as can be readily shown by referring to the last school census, and it is the plain duty of the school board to provide school facilities where the demand is most pressing.

Third—It was thought undesirable to place the building east of the Santa Fe railroad, because, for years to come, many children would be obliged to cross the railroad track in order to reach it.

Fourth—The site chosen, because of its topography, affords an opportunity to erect a ten-room building at a slight additional expense over the cost of an eight-room building.

It may be remarked in addition, that the board has purchased a site for a building at the South End, and that it now owns a large site at West Colorado Springs. Additional school facilities will be provided for both of these localities as soon as possible. It is evident that the rapid increase of school children upon the West Side makes it imperative for the board to erect a substantial building for them before the opening of the next school year.

The fact that the high school building is to be close at hand has no bearing upon the question of erecting a building at the corner of Kiowa and Wasatch avenue, because it will be erected for high school purposes only, and the grade pupils are not to be admitted to it. It has been properly located near the centre of the city, and while not intended to aid speculative real estate holdings, in any part of the city, it will, because of its architectural beauty, special fitness for its purpose and the impetus it will therefore give to educational interest, increase the prosperity of the entire city.

It is claimed that the board seeks to provide better school facilities for the central portion of the city than for the other parts. This is not true. At the Garfield Annex there are 200 pupils and at the city hall sixty. This makes a total of 360 pupils that are placed in rooms poorly heated, lighted and ventilated. As a matter of fact the central portion of the city is suffering more for increased school facilities than is any other portion of the city. The charge that there is any favoritism shown in the location of the new ward building is totally unfounded.

It is the desire of the board to serve faithfully and intelligently the interests of the entire district and while it is anxious to avail itself of valuable suggestions, every member is satisfied, after a full consideration of all the criticisms offered, that no error has been made in the selection of the present site.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
District No. 11.

Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LABOR—By J. E. Thorold Rogers, M. P., late professor of political economy in the University of Oxford.—Abridged—With charts and appendix by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss.—Introduction by Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., associate professor of political economy in Johns Hopkins University.—Price 25 cents—The Humboldt Publishing Co., Astor Place, New York.

This is the first number of the Social Science Library, which puts at the disposition of the public a record that is invaluable. It is the story of the struggle of the English poor against the avarice of priest and king, landlord and capitalist; a story told by the records of thousands of court rolls, and stewards' accounts, compiled by unconscious historians who little dreamed of the tale the figures they so patiently added up would one day be made to tell. From the beginning of the thirteenth century, when almost every one not only possessed land but cultivated it; when a landless man was looked upon as an outlaw and a stranger; when the use of the common pasture was without stint and the arable land of the manor was usually communal; from that remote date to modern times, Prof. Rogers conducts the reader through the successive stages of a drama whose motive was the cheapening of labor for the benefit of the monopolist. And surely no time could be more fitting than the present for publication of this work which, with its special charts, clear type, good paper and elegant make up, is destined to have an extensive sale.

Canadian Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Canadian cabinet officers who are in Washington for the purpose of discussing reciprocity with Secretary Blaine left their hotel just before noon to meet Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British legation. They will probably call upon Secretary Blaine at his house during the afternoon. It is understood that the purpose of the Canadians' visit to Washington is not to negotiate for a treaty, for that they are not authorized to do, but simply by discussion to try to arrange the basis for negotiations that may be conducted between commissioners to be duly appointed on the part of the British government and of the government of the United States.

Accompanied by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Canadians called upon Secretary Blaine at his home, just before noon. Their stay lasted but a few minutes and, returning to their hotel, they announced that they were to leave Washington in a few hours.

As arrangements had been made by members of the party that indicated a purpose to stay in Washington at least a week, the news of their sudden departure caused some surprise. This was set at rest, however, by a statement from Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles said he had visited Secretary Blaine last Thursday and was courteously received. He explained the desire of the Canadian government to lay the foundation for negotiations that should broaden the trade relations between the Dominion and the United States. Secretary Blaine met the proposal favorably and Sir Charles returned to Ottawa to report the result to his government and secure the presence in Washington to-day of Mr. Foster, minister of marine, and Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, Secretary Blaine having arranged to receive them. Subsequently Secretary Blaine learned that the president desired to be present when the negotiations were undertaken and his projected southern and western trip would not admit of that if the negotiations were to proceed at once. Accordingly Secretary Blaine informed Sir Julian Pauncefote that a postponement would be desirable and the minister so telegraphed Sir Charles Tupper at Ottawa, but the party had started for Washington before the telegram was received and was not informed of the change of program until this morning.

Messrs. Foster and Thompson will leave Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Ottawa and Sir Charles will go straight to London. He says that Sir Julian Pauncefote will notify the party when to return to Washington, which will be as soon as the president can conveniently give his attention to the negotiations. After the interview with Secretary Blaine this morning the party called at the White house and left their cards for the president.

Denouncing Luxury.

LONDON, April 7.—The German Socialists are highly indignant over the fact that their great leader, Bebel, is living in luxury in Berlin. It is said that Bebel, not satisfied with a house grandly furnished and a select and abundant larder, has one of the finest wine cellars in Berlin, and indulges with his friends in the highest champagnes, Tokay and other beverages, while he makes a business of denouncing the luxury and extravagance of capitalists, and holding himself forth as a model for the masses.

A Cranky Clergyman.

LONDON, April 8.—At a dinner given yesterday evening by the Devon Congregational union at Tavistock, Devonshire, a sensation was caused by the presiding minister, the Rev. Mr. Davis, who said that he could not propose a toast of "The Queen" and that he would, therefore, call upon the Rev. Mr. Johnson to perform this task. Mr. Davis added that he (Mr. Johnson) might also toast the Prince of Wales and all the gamblers if he chose to do so. Mr. Johnson consequently proposed "The Queen," saying that her Majesty had no more loyal subjects than the dissenters. Thereupon the assemblage, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Davis and his wife, rose to their feet and sang the national anthem "God Save the Queen."

EDMUNDS RESIGNS.

PERSONAL REASONS ASSIGNED AS THE CAUSE.

The Veteran Statesman Announces His Intention in Letters to the Governor and Vice President—A Tribute to His State and Fellow Citizens.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, has resigned. The following is the letter tendering his resignation to the governor of Vermont, which is to take effect on Nov. 1:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1891.

SIR—Considerations entirely personal lead me to tender to you, as the governor of Vermont, my resignation of the office of senator of the United States, resignation to take effect on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1891. This action has been for some time in contemplation and is finally decided on and communicated to you at this time in order that there may be ample time to hear and consider the views of the people of our state in respect to the selection of my successor.

In thus terminating my official relations with this state I beg to express to its steadfast, intelligent and patriotic citizens my profound gratitude for the long and unwavering confidence and support they have given me, covering an eventful period of a quarter of a century, in my efforts to promote and defend, so far as I have been able, their honor and welfare in company with that of all the people of the United States.

In ceasing to be a senator I am proud that I continue to be a citizen of our beloved commonwealth and that I may, with my fellow citizens in private life, continue to strive for the maintenance of those principles of liberty, equality and justice in government which have without the shadow of turning distinguished them from the foundation of the republic.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

His excellency, Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vermont.

Senator Edmunds notified Vice President Morton, the president of the senate, of his resignation in the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1891.

SIR—It becomes my duty to inform you that I have sent to the governor of the state of Vermont my resignation of the office of senator, to take effect on the first day of November next. Accept, sir, for yourself and senators my parting salutations—embracing personal good wishes to all members and a confident good hope for its future as the [illegible] of the republic.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton, president of the senate.

BARNUM DIES.

The Veteran Closes Life's Fleeting Show.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 7.—P. T. Barnum is dead. He passed away at 6:22 this evening in the presence of his family and attached friends. Among the sorrowing group in the room when the end came were Mrs. Barnum, Rev. L. B. Fisher, Mrs. Thompson, his daughter, Mrs. Clarke, of New York, a granddaughter, Miss May Read, his niece, Mrs. Bashford, another daughter, Clinton H. Seely, his grandson and principal heir, Benjamin Fish, Mrs. Barnum's brother, Dr. Hubbard, Mrs. Rikeman, the housekeeper and the nurse.

Mr. Barnum's illness and confinement to the house began twenty-one weeks ago and during this period there have been frequent fluctuations in his condition. The change for the worse, which occurred last night, was, however, so much more pronounced than the previous attacks had been that the attending physicians became convinced that the great showman had but a few more hours of life left. Mr. Barnum suffered a good deal of pain and seemed to realize that he could not live much longer, but he spoke of his approaching end with calmness and told his physicians when all hope was gone he wished to be given sedatives which would allay his pain and make his death as peaceful as possible. The first sedative was given a little after 10 this morning and was understood by the patient and his family to mean that the end was near.

Mrs. Barnum remained at her husband's side throughout the night. At about 4 o'clock this morning the patient sank into a lethargy, which was a condition of stupor rather than of natural sleep. It was very difficult to rouse him from this state and a faint gleam of recognition in his eyes alone indicated that he had any knowledge of his surroundings. Thus matters went on till about 10 o'clock this morning. At that hour he was again aroused and his mental faculties appeared to be brighter than at any time during the previous few hours. All of his friends and relatives were in the chamber at this time and the scene was a deeply pathetic. Mr. Barnum was fully conscious but was unable to speak and the affectionate messages he conveyed with his eyes to his weeping loved ones were more expressive than words. Rev. Mr. Fisher bent over him and spoke words of religious consolation to which Mr. Barnum has nodded his head in assent. About 11 o'clock another sedative was given him and soon afterward he sank into a peaceful sleep. At half past three this afternoon Mr. Barnum sank into a comatose condition from which he never rallied. The physicians say he had no organic disease at all, the enfeebled heart conditions which have been noticed for the past few months being due, in the opinion of his physicians, to a gradual failure of his mental powers, resulting from old age.

Mr. Barnum, in a general way, had prescribed directions for his funeral. He wished it to be strictly private in character, and directed that the interment should be in the Mountain Grove cemetery, where several years ago he erected a massive granite monument of simple design. The funeral services will be held in the North Congregational church on Friday and will be conducted by Rev. L. B. Fisher, the Universalist pastor, assisted by Rev. Charles E. Palmer, of the North Congregational church.

An effort will probably be made to induce the family to have the obsequies public, but the family, from present indications, will strictly adhere to the wishes of the deceased.

Phineas Taylor Barnum, exhibitor, born in Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810. His father was an inn keeper and country merchant, who died in 1825, leaving no property, and from the age of thirteen to eighteen the son was in business in various places, part of the time in Brooklyn and New York city. Having accumulated a little money, he returned to Bethel and opened a small store. Here he was very successful, especially after taking the agency for a year of a lottery chartered by the state for building the Groton monument, opposite New London. When the lottery-charter expired, he built a larger store in Bethel, but through bad debts the enterprise proved a failure. After his marriage in 1829 he established and edited a weekly newspaper entitled "The Herald of Freedom," and for the free expression of his opinions he was imprisoned sixty days for libel. In 1834 he removed to New York, his property having become much reduced.

He soon afterward visited Philadelphia and saw there on exhibition a colored slave woman, named Joyce Heth, advertised as the nurse of Geo. Washington, 160 years old. Her owner exhibited an ancient-looking, time-colored bill of sale, dated 1727. Mr. Barnum bought her for $1000, advertised her extensively, and his receipts soon reached $1,500 a week.

Within a year Joyce Heth died, and a post-mortem examination proved that the Virginia planter had added about eighty years to her age. Having thus acquired a taste for the show business, Mr. Barnum traveled through the south with small shows, which were generally unsuccessful. In 1841, although without a dollar of his own, he purchased Scudder's American Museum, and by adding novel curiosities and advertising freely, he was able to pay for it the first year and in 1848 he had added to it two other extensive collections, besides several minor ones. In 1842 he first heard of Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., then less than two feet high and weighing only sixteen pounds, who soon became known to the world, under Mr. Barnum's direction, as General Tom Thumb, and was exhibited in the United States and Europe with great success. In 1849 Mr. Barnum, after long negotiations, engaged Jenny Lind to sing in America for 150 nights at $1,000 a night, and a concert company was formed to support her. Only ninety-five concerts were given; but the gross receipts of the tour in 1850 and 1851 were $712,161, upon which Mr. Barnum made a large profit. In 1855, after being connected with many enterprises besides those named, he retired to an Oriental villa in Bridgeport, which he had built in 1846. He expended large sums in improving that city, built up the city of East Bridgeport, made miles of streets, and there planted thousands of trees.

He encouraged manufacturers to remove to his new city, which has since been united with Bridgeport. But in 1856-7, to encourage a large manufacturing company to remove there, he became so impressed with confidence in their wealth and certain success that he endorsed their notes for nearly $500,000. The company went into bankruptcy, wiping out Mr. Barnum's property; but having settled a fortune upon his wife, he went to England again with Tom Thumb, and lectured with success in London and other English cities, returning in 1857. His earnings and his wife's assistance enabled him to emerge from his financial misfortunes, and he once more took charge of the old museum on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, and conducted it with success till it was burned on the 13th of July, 1865. Another museum which he opened was also burned; [illegible] then, in the spring of 1871, established a great traveling museum and menagerie, introducing a rare equestrian and athletic performance, which, after the addition of a representation of the ancient Roman hippodrome races, the great elephant Jumbo, and other novelties, he called "P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth." Mr. Barnum has been four times a member of the Connecticut legislature, and mayor of Bridgeport, to which city he presented a public park. His other benefactions have been large and numerous, among them a museum building presented to Tufts college near Boston, Mass., filled with specimens of natural history. He has delivered hundreds of lectures on temperance and the practical affairs of life. He has published his autobiography (New York, 1855; enlarged ed., Hartford, 1869, with yearly appendices), "Humbugs of the World" (New York, 1865); and "Lion Jack" (New York, 1876).—American Cyclopedia of Biography.

Simpson Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Jerry Simpson, who sprang into fame as "The Sockless Statesman of Kansas," has been received in New York with considerable eclat. It is asserted in a number of his speeches, and it is a generally recognized fact, that he did not represent the National Farmers' Alliance. His economic theories are not in thorough accord with the rather non-committal status of that organization. In connection with these topics, a reporter of the United Press has just called upon the leading representative of the Farmers' Alliance in this city. The first question propounded was as follows:

"The National Farmers' Alliance is known to be organized in the western and southern states. The order is now attracting attention in this part of the country. What are the objects of the Alliance, so far as the Empire state is concerned?"

A.—Colonel Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, has decided to begin the organization in New York state on the 22d day of April. He will send into the state thirty or forty organizers who will go to each county and do missionary work among the farmers thereof. Previous to that time the order will place itself upon the best basis possible in Pennsylvania."

"What is its organization? Is it a secret order, based somewhat upon the foundations embodied in Masonry?"

"Yes."

"What are its objects?"

"The improvement of the financial condition of the American farmer, and his social elevation."

"What are its political ends?"

"That is for the future to decide."

"Suppose a farmer in Orleans county, N. Y., desires to join the Alliance, is he bound in the future to follow the lead of the order in all public questions, such as tariff agitation and silver legislation?"

"He would have some say in regard to the policy of the order on these topics."

"Then the majority rule prevails in the organization?"

"Yes."

"On the 19th of May will there not be a meeting of the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations, including, perhaps, delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, in Cincinnati, O.?"

"Yes."

"Will not the great question at issue there be as to whether a third party, supported by the agricultural and industrial organizations of the country should not be nominated in 1892?"

"Yes."

"Are the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance in thorough sympathy with the third party movement?"

"Not at all."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean to say that President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Mr. Macune, chairman of the national executive committee and editor of The Economist, the organ of the Alliance, oppose the gathering at Cincinnati, on the ground that a great responsibility rests on the organization, as regards political action."

"What, so far as you know, is the general feeling of the order in regard to the nomination of a presidential candidate in 1892?"

"I am convinced that no such nomination will be made by the Farmers' Alliance."

"Have the leaders of either of the great political parties made overtures to the Alliance looking to a combination, whereby the farmers can be recognized in national legislation, providing the combination should prove successful at the polls?"

Answer (which was very diplomatic): "Both of the great political parties are very anxious to find out what the Alliance demands."

The Maxwell Land Grant Sustained.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The supreme court affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Colorado in favor of the Maxwell Land Grant company in a suit brought against the company by the Interstate Land company to recover a large tract of land in Las Animas county, Colo. In the course of the opinion by Justice Lamar the court holds that the questions affecting the validity of the Maxwell land grant are no longer open, but that the action of congress, of the land department and of the courts have settled that question forever. In order to acquire title to any part of the Maxwell land grant the court holds that claimants must show a grant from the Mexican government, antedating that under which the Maxwell company holds title. The Inter-State Land company claim title under a grant made to Rouillerand Beaubien in 1832. This grant was made on certain conditions as to planting colonies. Before the time for fulfillment of these conditions elapsed, Texas achieved her independence and it was contended that this relieved Rouillier and Beaubien from the performance of the conditions and that the arrangements between them and the grantors operated as a grant in fee to the contractors of the entire tract, embracing about 60,000 acres. The Maxwell company contended that the conditions of the grant were precedent and that therefore no title passed to the contractors until the conditions were fulfilled. It was also claimed that the grant simply named this tract of 60,000 acres as country within which colonies were to be planted, and that the contractors were only to receive selections from this tract, the amount of the selections being governed by the number of families colonized.

The circuit court adopted substantially the views of the Maxwell company and this court sustains the lower court.

The Death of a Hero.

LONDON, April 7.—A letter from Sardinia announces the death at an advanced age of Colonel di Quaregna, an Italian who distinguished himself by a memorable act of heroism during the Paraguayan war in South America. The tyrant Lopez was trapped in the town of San Pedro de Conlo, surrounded by a strong force of the allies and defended only by about 200 men under the command of Colonel di Quaregna. The garrison was reduced to straits, and the besieging forces sent in word that all could march out free provided they would surrender Lopez. Di Quaregna was on the point of sending back an indignant denial, when he thought of a stratagem which would probably mean death to himself, but might result in saving his men and the despot to whose service he was devoted. He proposed that Lopez, disguised in his (di Quaregna's) uniform, should ride out at the head of the men in fulfillment of the agreement while di Quaregna, in the well-known attire of Lopez, whom he somewhat resembled in stature and appearance, should give himself up to the Brazilians. Word was sent to the Brazilians that the conditions were accepted and that two hours after Lopez would be surrendered. The sun had risen when, two hours later, the gate which gave access to the town slowly opened, and the Paraguayan force appeared, headed by two horsemen. One looked like Lopez. He rode slowly toward the Brazilian lines, while the garrison took a different direction on the main road to Ignacio. The supposed Lopez was taken into custody and was taken to the headquarters of the besiegers. No opposition was offered to the retirement of the garrison, which was soon out of sight and hastened its steps as it disappeared. Upon arrival at headquarters, the deception was quickly discovered. The enraged Brazilians with difficulty restrained themselves from killing di Quaregna on the spot. Better counsels, however, prevailed and after being imprisoned until the end of the difficulty was reached he was permitted to go back to Italy.

Colorado's Exhibit.

DENVER, April 6.—The house to-day unanimously passed the senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit of Colorado's resources at the World's fair. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of fourteen, seven Democrats and seven Republicans. It will be composed of the two commissioners and their alternates, the two lady managers and their alternates, and the governor, who is ex-officio chairman of the commission, will appoint two other Republicans and three Democrats to represent the state at large. The bill will go to the governor Monday, and will undoubtedly receive his approval.

THE LEGISLATURE.

LAST DAY OF THE EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Review of the Proceedings—It Has Accomplished But Little—Bills That Passed and Bills that Did Not—Railroading Measures at 2 a. m.

DENVER, April 6.—The eighth general assembly of Colorado adjourned after midnight. It has accomplished but little. The early days of the house were taken up in a disgraceful row over the speakership which lasted for weeks and resulted in the killing of Police Inspector Hawley and the serious wounding of one of his men. Its other work can be summed up in the election of Henry M. Teller to the United States senate, the passage of the Australian system of balloting and the metropolitan police and fire bill, and the appropriation of $100,000 for the World's fair.

Bills Approved.

DENVER, April 6.—The governor to-day approved senate bills No. 5, concerning fees; No. 41, concerning insane paupers; No. 355, concerning funds for clerk's hire in the state executive offices; No. 134, amending general section No. 3290 of the general statutes; No. 53, concerning articles of incorporation and repealing the similar act of March 25, 1885; No. 298, for the relief of G. Brown, and house bills No. 2, prohibiting the appointment of non-residents as special officers; No. 32, for the payment of salaries and disposition of fees; No. 106, amending section 14, chapter 93, general statutes; No. 112, defining the duties of the board of county commissioners; No. 131, ratifying an act of the fifty-first congress, regarding proceeds of public lands; No. 270, regarding bee culture; No. 195, to encourage state fair associations; No. 326, regarding employment agencies; No. 356, prohibiting sale of liquors near public works; No. 357, concerning militia; and house concurrent resolution No. 10.

Eighth General Assembly.

SENATE.

DENVER, April 6.—In the senate, senate bills Nos. 222, 160 and 185, in relation to stock; 179, in relation to the hours constituting a day's work; and 111, in relation to telephone company's charges, were recommended to be laid upon the table. The reports were adopted.

House bills Nos. 264 and 398 were also laid on the table.

The following bills were read for the third time and passed: H. B., No. 333, to construct a bridge across Cattle creek; H. B. No. 208, in relation to wills; H. B., No. 165, to provide for the creation of districts to be benefited by certain public improvements and in relation to the bonded indebtedness on such improvements; H. B., No. 58, providing for the payment of the commissioners, who revised the water laws; H. B., No. 323, to provide for the payment of the Ute war claims; H. B., No. 267, in relation to special assessments for public improvements; H. B., No. 257, in relation to the code of procedure in civil actions in courts of record; H. B. No. 247, in relation to Mills Annotated Statutes; H. B. No. 203, in relation to judgments and executions making them liens for attorneys fees; H. B. 267, in relation to establishing permanent registration lists of voters in cities of the first and second classes and in all cities of over 15,000 population; H. B. 278, prohibiting the granting of right of way to any railroad on any street without the consent of three-fourths of the property owners on that street.

The bill appropriating $25,000 for the construction of the Soldiers' home, passed. Among other bills favorably acted upon were: The bill providing for permanent registration and the bill to pay Ute war claims for $100,000. Some sixty other bills were railroaded through and at 2 a. m. the senate was still in session.

HOUSE.

To-day is the last day of this session of the legislature, and every one appears to be glad of it. In the house Senator White's reapportionment measure, increasing the senators and representatives of the state legislature to 100 was first taken up. After a great deal of protesting by many members against the unjustness of the measure, it passed by a strict party vote.

The bill providing for selection and qualification of grand and petit jurors passed, 20 to 29.

The following bills then passed: By Senator Carpenter, to submit to the electors an amendment to the constitution to increase the rate of taxation to 4 mills when the assessed valuation of the state reaches $300,000,000; to authorize the state land board to sell or lease state lands; to regulate building and loan associations; by Senator Betts, to provide for the garnishments of municipal corporations the same as with private individuals; by Senator Bailey, to amend the law dealing with county seats and to provide for their removal to another city or town by vote.

The reapportionment bill went through sailing by vote of 28 to 7.

The irrigation bills, as well as the judicial districts bills, were slaughtered, but it is understood that an effort will be made late tonight to pass the vetoed judicial measure over the governor's veto.

The general appropriation bill passed both houses and at 2 o'clock this morning both houses are still in session waiting for bills to be returned from one to the other.

SENATE.

DENVER, April 7.—The session of the senate was continued until 6 o'clock this morning, waiting upon the action of the house upon certain amendments and bills; when they adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

On reassembling all those measures mentioned in house report, were agreed to and at 3 o'clock the senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.

In the house, along toward morning, a few important bills began to come to the front. The Congressional apportionment bill was first reported back from a conference committee and was passed as it left the lower house. At 3:30 the general appropriation bill got in with the provisions made for the five judges created by the bill. This was passed over the governor's veto a little earlier in the morning. At 6 o'clock the Vorhees bill, relating to the city charter of Denver, enlarging the powers of the board of public works, came back from the free conference committee that wrestled with, and was passed minus the important section which gave the board power to contract for heat, light and water for the city. The house then dispersed with the understanding that they were to convene again at 2 o'clock to confirm the governor's appointments under the judicial bill and formally adjourned.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon the house got together. The clerk read a final report from the enrollment committee and Speaker White affixed his official signature to the bill amending the Denver charter relative to the powers of the board of public works. The appropriation bill was also adorned in a similar way and a resolution was then introduced to the effect that if the senate would agree, the journal should be arranged to show that the clock was not stopped, and that the Eighth general assembly adjourned at 11:45 on the night of April 6. The resolution passed the house without any opposition as a matter of course.

Another resolution was passed appointing a committee to wait on the governor and see if he could show any cause why the house should not adjourn sine die.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the house adjourned sine die.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. James B. Gregg.

It is not very many years since Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, when rector of an Episcopal church in New York, was tried by Bishop Potter for preaching in the pulpit of another denomination. This winter Dr. Rainsford of St. George's has invited Dr. Lyman Abbott to preach in his church, and now gives further expression of his desire for Christian unity by preaching in Plymouth church. He has also asked into his pulpit a number of other ministers who have never received orders from the Episcopal church. Moreover, there are a considerable and increasing number of Episcopal clergymen who approve of these fraternal exchanges and welcome the breaking down of the barriers which have separated them hitherto from brethren whose activities, consecration and divine call to the ministry they acknowledge and respect equally with those of ministers within their own denomination. These are signs that the essential unity of the church may be more rapidly becoming an evident reality than has been supposed possible.

* * *

The French government has established a Bureau of Labor of a novel composition which gives promise of valuable contributions toward one of the most pressing moral problems of the day. There is announced the creation of a permanent Bureau of Labor under the ministry of Commerce, Industry and Colonization. The chambers voted $5000 for the establishment of such a bureau. It is to be a sort of standing commission to investigate all matters pertaining to the interests of workingmen and to revise and recommend labor legislation. It is to be composed of fifty members, serving without pay, one-third to be members of parliament and experts in sociology, the other two-thirds to be divided equally between employers and laboring men.

* * *

The ecclesiastical court before which the Rev. Howard McQueary, Episcopal rector of Canton, Ohio, was tried for heresy, has brought in a verdict of guilty. Mr. McQueary denied the miraculous birth of Christ and the resurrection of the body of Christ, but affirmed his belief that the spirit of Christ issued from the body and that the ghost espoused this disembodied spirit. He affirms himself a believer in the divinity of Christ and a Trinitarian. Says the Christian Union concerning the trial:

The judgment was not unanimous. The vote stood three for conviction of heresy to two for acquittal, and of the three who voted for conviction one favored only suspension, not dismissal from the ministry. If this judgment, therefore, indicates anything as to public sentiment in the church, it would be that two-fifths of the clergy do not regard the opinions of the Rev. Mr. McQueary inconsistent with holding the clerical office and fulfilling the functions of the priesthood in the Episcopal church. This, however, would be a large deduction to draw from so small an indication; we can only say that really nothing is indicated as to ecclesiastical sentiment on this subject. As a means of settling a disputed point in doctrine the trial has been in vain; its only real effect has been to advertise widely Mr. McQueary's opinions.

* * *

The Paulist Fathers (Roman Catholic) in New York have adopted the novel practice of saying some of the prayers in English. Apropos of this new departure, it may be noted that a Catholic paper, the Sacred Heart Review, makes a sensible plea for popular devotions in the vernacular, and says what must be very evident to a good many people who attend the Roman Catholic services: "It must be confessed that services conducted in an unknown tongue are not calculated to be so edifying as those which are understood by the people, and especially when the people are called upon to participate." It confesses, too, that the full significance of the mass may seem monotonous, and even dry and meaningless, to those who do not understand the service; and it believes that prayers in English "would probably prove more acceptable to the majority of the people than the finest music that could be produced." This is a free acknowledgment that the æsthetic or merely emotional element in liturgical services is not sufficient, and the Catholics are asking for more intellectual elements, which will interpret the symbols they use. So long as the worshipper does not understand the meaning of the service it matters not whether it is rendered in Latin or Choctaw. A service in the vernacular would be a concession to the Roman Catholic laity. A service in Latin may be intelligent to the priest, but it cannot be very intelligent to the people. Would it not be well for Protestants also in their religious services to weed out those Hebraisms which are utterly devoid of meaning in modern life?

* * *

The schools sustained by the various American missionary societies in mission fields contain almost 175,000 pupils, and the 12,000 Protestant schools are training to Christian intelligence an aggregate of not much less than 600,000 children and youth.

* * *

Chancellor Marrat writes an interesting letter to the Christian Register concerning the observance of Easter in the Greek churches in Athens. We make the following extracts:

On Good Friday—the Greeks call it Mega Paraskeve—Athens was vocal with the bleat of lambs. It was the dominant note of the day, and there could hardly be a sweeter one. It surprised me at dawn upon my pillow, and lulled me to sleep again when the day was done.

For the Paschal Lamb keeps its place in the Passover of the Greek church. Forty thousand of them were slain this Easter in Athens and Piræus alone. From all Attica and the neighboring eparchies the shepherds drove them in, folding their flocks in the suburbs, and selling them in the market places. In the little Agora where the streets of Eolus and Pluto meet, I watched the traffic—the shaggy-coated shepherds offering their stock and the purchasers scanning each animal closely to see that it was "without spot or blemish," and (incidentally, of course) fat enough to be good eating. The bargain struck, the buyer shoulders the lamb and carries it home. Everywhere throughout the city one saw this modern rendition of Theseus shouldering the Marathonian bull; and it must be said that the consideration shown for the lamb often betrayed little sense of the sacred symbolism.

After the Paschal lamb, one notes the myriads of bright-colored eggs, stacks of them, everywhere, fairly painting the town red. As early as Thursday in every quarter of the city were to be seen in the open streets huge caldrons, surrounded by eager children with eggs to color. All the nests in Greece must have been robbed for Easter; for Athens and Piræus alone, I am told, used up four million eggs, or more than two dozen per capita of the population.

At dawn of Saturday they chant in all the churches, "This day the grave holds Him who holds creation in his hand;" but it is a day of transition from grief to gladness. At the Cathedral at night I witnessed the scene of the burial pomp—the bringing back of our Lord from the tomb. At 12 the priest, standing at the threshold of the sanctuary chants "Arise, O God, to judge the world," and sprinkles the congregation with flowers. Then is read the gospel of the resurrection, the appearance to the two Marys and Salome. Just before midnight the clergy and congregation march out, and soon return in solemn procession, with the emblems of the resurrection, attended by the royal family, the ministers of the crown, and the municipal functionaries, while cannon thunder and trumpets blare and all the bells of Athens ring out the glad news—Christ is risen. And on my way home at 1 o'clock I met the newsboys already crying the morning papers, every one of which has its leader, "Christos anesti,"—some of them with the words making a head-line the full width of the page.

And here I am tempted to translate for you an Easter editorial of one of our half-penny dailies, the Athenaise; it will convey more to a thoughtful mind than anything an outsider can say about the intellectual attitude of the modern Greek: "For eighteen centuries now the Christian world solemnizes with emotion every year these days of our Lord's Passion—days which lose never a jot of the great and holy mystery which they enshrine. Ever new is the feeling begotten in the hearts of men by the Passion of Him who gave himself a sacrifice for the salvation of the world, and who, by his sacrifice alone, destroyed an old world and upon its ruins builded a new world, broader, higher, purer. Down to the hour when the Nazarene witness of the truth hung upon the cross, mankind was divided into two classes—master and slaves; and even the greatest philosophers of antiquity recognized and sanctioned this unnatural and unjust distinction. It was the God-man alone who radically overthrew it by his word. Neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free! Shackles were broken, slaves made men, despots compelled to recognize the truth that in the sight of the Most High they were on a level with the meanest of their serfs.

"The great moral revolution that came upon humanity changed the face of the world. New nations took form, moulded under the influence of Christianity; and, educated in Christian ideas, they fashioned a new civilization which enlightened the world and chased away the darkness in which mankind was wandering.

"What does not the world owe to this witness of the Truth, to its true God who condescended to be lifted upon the cross that he might redeem it from wretchedness, darkness and sin? Let us all adore his Passion and make ready to hail to-morrow his glorious resurrection, whereby he has authenticated and certified the immortality of the human soul."

This, I assure you, is word for word an Athenian editorial, and not a sermon, though I have since listened to an English bishop preaching on the same theme without seeing that on the purely religious side the pulpit was at all in advance of the press.

Would I better show how, with the Greek of to-day as well as his heroic ancestry, religion and politics go hand in hand?

* * *

A correspondent desires the insertion in the religious notes of the following item, venturing the sound judgment that such consideration of a good minister's wife, I mean of a minister's good wife, should be remarked upon and encouraged. I may interpose that if the ladies made the gift on Mrs. Gifford's wedding-day they only followed a precedent already set in Colorado Springs.

The ladies of the Brookline Baptist church, thinking their pastor, Rev. O. P. Gifford, did not get as many weddings as in his Warren avenue pastorate, and unwilling that Mrs. Gifford's perquisites should thereby be curtailed, very quietly slipped into her hand recently twenty-five ten dollar gold pieces.

* * *

A pleasant indication of the cordial feeling existing between the working men of Colorado Springs and the churches appears in the fact that the labor unions of the city have requested the clergymen of the city on successive Sunday evenings for some months to come, to preach upon the labor question, taking such aspect of it as they shall severally choose. The request has been heartily, and I believe unanimously, assented to.

OUT WEST.

The Durango Herald appeared in a new and handsome dress Sunday.

Grand Junction has good prospects of securing a factory for the manufacture of cement sewer pipe.

Craig, in Routt county, is having a liquor war over a forfeiture clause in the deeds to city property.

There will be three times as much land under cultivation in the Montezuma valley in 1891 as there was in 1890.—Montezuma Journal.

The city council of Ouray has imposed a license fee of $5 per day on all farmers peddling produce not grown in Ouray county.

The Pueblo amateur thespians have organized a protective society to discourage the sale of over-ripe eggs.

Danger signals in the streets of Salt Lake City warn the passers-by against the places where the mud is over six feet deep.

The Colorado and Utah Traffic association has been organized. The association is composed of the Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific. Its object is to regulate the handling of traffic to Colorado and Utah points, and its organization and operation will be similar to the Trans-Missouri association. Mr. P. F. Flynn has been appointed commissioner, with headquarters in Denver.

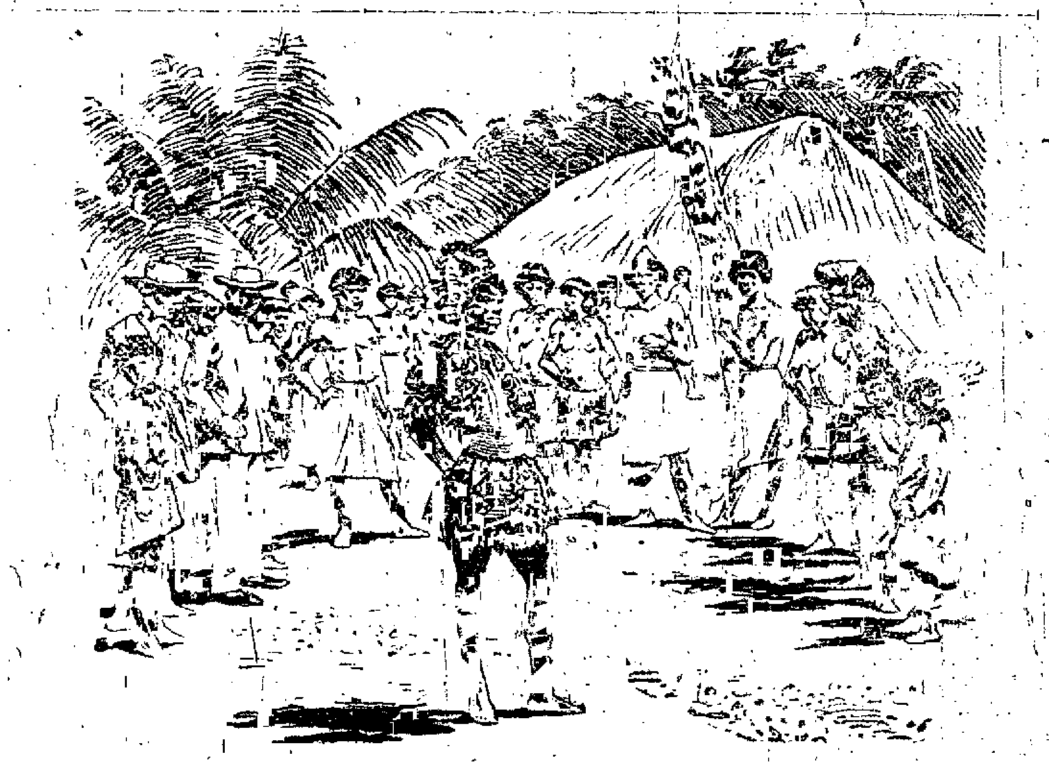
IN SOUTH SEAS.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON IN TROPIC SEAS.

The Amusing Jealousy of Two Savage Chiefs While Having Their Pictures Taken—A Savage Dandy Who Longs for Meat.

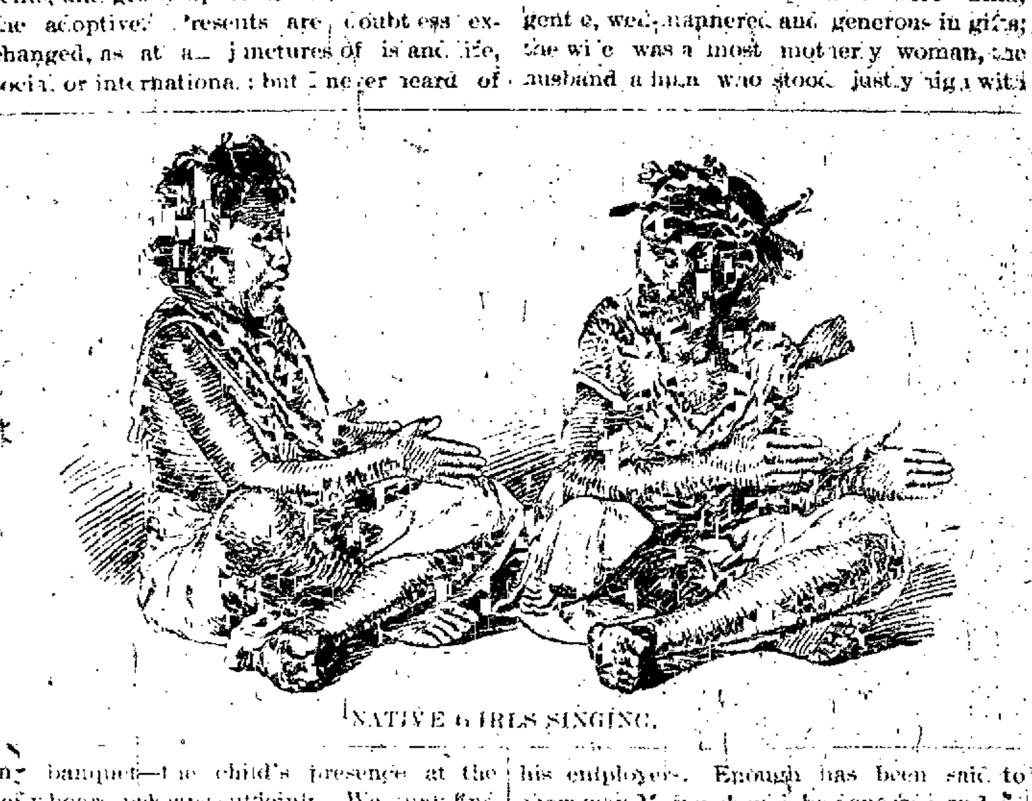
It had chanced (as the Casco beat through the Bordelais straits for Taahauku) she approached on one board very near the land in the opposite isle of Tauata, where houses were to be seen in a grove of tall cocoa palms. Brother Michael pointed out the spot. "I am at home now," said he. "I believe I have a large share in these cocoanuts; and in that house madame, my mother, lives with her two husbands!" "With two husbands?" somebody inquired. "C'est ma honte," replied the brother dryly.

A word in passing on the two husbands. I conceive the brother to have expressed himself loosely. It seems common enough to find a native lady with two consorts; but these are not two husbands. The first is still the husband; the wife continues to be referred to by his name; and the position of the conjutor, or pikio, although quite regular, appears undoubtedly subordinate. We had opportunities to observe one household of the sort. The pikio was recognized; appeared openly along with the husband when the lady was thought to be insulted; and the pair made common cause like brothers. At home the inequality was more apparent. The husband sat to receive and entertain visitors; the pikio was running the while to fetch cocoanuts like a hired servant; and I remarked he was sent on these errands in preference even to the son. Plainly we have here no second husband; plainly we have the tolerated lover. Only, in the Marquesas, instead of carrying his lady's fan and mantle, he must turn his hand to do the husband's housework.



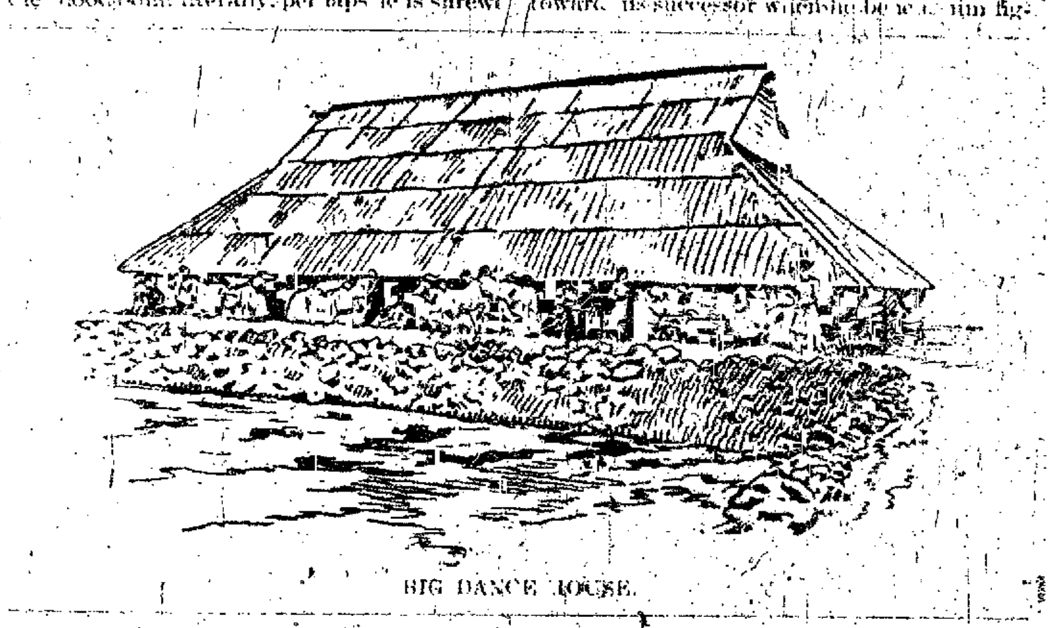
MOIPU POSING FOR HIS PHOTOGRAPH.

The sight of Brother Michael's family estate led the conversation for some while upon the method and consequence of artificial kinship. Our curiosity became extremely whetted; the brother offered to have the whole of us adopted, and some two days later we became accordingly the children of Paaaeua, appointed chief of Atuona. I was unable to be present at the ceremony, which was primitively simple. The two Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Osbourne, along with Paaaeua, his wife, and an adopted child of theirs, son of a shipwrecked Austrian, sat down to an excellent island meal, of which the principal and the only necessary dish was pig. A concourse watched them through the apertures of the house; but none, not even Brother Michael, might partake; for the meal was sacramental and either creative or declaratory of the new relationship. In Tahiti things are not so strictly ordered; when Ori and I "made brothers" both our families sat with us at table, yet only he and I, who had eaten with intention, were supposed to be affected by the ceremony. For the adoption of an infant I believe no formality to be required; the child is handed over by the natural parents, and grows up to inherit the estates of the adoptive. Presents are doubtless exchanged, as at all junctures of island life, social or international; but I never heard of any banquet—the child's presence at the daily board perhaps sufficing. We may find the rationale in the ancient Arabian idea that a common diet makes a common blood, with its derivative axiom that "he is the father who gives the child its morning draught." In the Marquesan practice, the sense would thus be evanescent; from the Tahitian, a mere survival, it will have entirely fled. An interesting parallel will probably occur to many of my readers.



NATIVE GIRLS SINGING.

What is the nature of the obligation assumed at such a festival? It will vary with the characters of those engaged, and with the circumstances of the case. Thus it would be absurd to take too seriously our adoption at Atuona. On the part of Paaaeua it was an affair of social ambition; when he agreed to receive us in his family the man had not so much as seen us, and knew only that we were inestimably rich and traveled in a floating palace. We, upon our side, ate his baked meats with no true animus affiliandi, but moved by the single sentiment of curiosity. The affair was formal, and a matter of parade, as when in Europe sovereigns call each other cousins. Yet, had we stayed at Atuona, Paaaeua would have held himself bound to establish us upon his land, and to set apart young men for our service, and trees for our support. I have mentioned the Austrian. He sailed in one of two sister ships, which left the Clyde in company, both rounded the Horn, and both, at several hundred miles of distance, being close on the same point of time, took fire at sea on the Pacific. One was destroyed; the derelict iron frame of the second, after long, aimless cruising, was at length recovered, refitted, and sails to-day from San Francisco. A boat's crew from one of these disasters reached, after great hardships, the Isle of Hiva-oa. Some of these men vowed they would never again confront the chances of the sea; but none of them all the Austrian has been exactly true to his engagement, remains where he landed, and designs to die where he has lived. Now, with such a man, falling and taking root among islanders, the processes described may be compared to a gardener's graft. He passes bodily into the native stock; ceases wholly to be alien; has entered the commune of the blood, shares the prosperity and consideration of his new family, and is expected to impart with the same generosity the fruits of his European skill and knowledge. It is this implied engagement that so frequently offends the ingrafted white. To snatch an immediate advantage—to get, let us say, a station for his store—he will play upon the native custom and become a son or a brother for the day, promising himself to cast down the ladder by which he shall have ascended, and repudiate the kinship so soon as it shall grow burdensome. And he finds there are two parties to the bargain. Perhaps his Polynesian relative is simple and conceived the bloodbond literally; perhaps he is shrewd and himself entered the covenant with a view to gain. And either way the store is ravaged, the house littered with lazy natives; and the richer the man grows, the more numerous, the more idle and the more affectionate he finds his native relatives. Most men thus circumstanced contrive to buy or brutally manage to enforce their independence; but many vegetate without hope, strangled by parasites.



BIG DANCE HOUSE.

We had no cause to blush with Brother Michael. Our new parents were kind, gentle, well-mannered and generous in gifts; the wife was a most motherly woman, the husband a man who stood justly high with his employers. Enough has been said to show why Moipu should be deposed and in Paaaeua the French had found a reputable substitute. He went always scrupulously dressed and looked the picture of propriety, like a dark, handsome, stupid and probably religious young man hot from a European funeral. In character he seemed the ideal of what is known as the good citizen. He wore gravity like an ornament. None could more nicely represent the desired character as an appointed chief, the outpost of civilization and reform. And yet, were the French to go and native manners to revive, fancy beholds him crowned with old men's beards and crowding with the first to a man-eating festival. But I must not seem to be unjust to Paaaeua. His respectability went deeper than the skin; his sense of the becoming sometimes nerved him for unexpected rigors.

One evening Captain Otis and Mr. Osbourne were on shore in the village. All was agog, dancing had begun, it was plain it was to be a night of festival, and our adventurers were overjoyed at their good fortune. A strong squall of rain drove them for shelter to the house of Paaaeua, where they were made welcome, wiled in a chamber and sat in. Presently the rain took off, the fun was to begin in earnest and the young bloods of Atuona came round the house and called to the captive travelers through the interstices of the wall. Late in the night the calls were continued and refused, and sometimes mingled with taunts; late into the night the prisoners, tantalized by the noises of the festival, renewed their efforts to escape. But all was vain; right across the door lay that god-fearing householder, Paaaeua, feigning sleep, and my friends had to forego their junketing. In this incident, so delightfully European, we thought we could detect three strands of sentiment. In the first place, Paaaeua had a charge of souls; these were young men, and he judged it right to withhold them from the primrose path. Secondly, he was a public character; and it was not fitting that his guests should countenance a festival of which he disapproved. So might some strict clergyman at home address a worldly visitor: "Go to the theatre if you like, but, by your leave, not from my house!" Thirdly, Paaaeua was a man jealous, and with some cause (as shall be shown) for jealousy; and the feasters were the satellites of his immediate rival, Moipu.

For the adoption had caused much excitement in the village; it made the strangers popular. Paaaeua, in his difficult posture of appointed chief, drew strength and dignity from their alliance, and only Moipu and his followers were discontent. For some reason nobody (except myself) appears to dislike Moipu. Captain Hart, who had been robbed and threatened by him; Father Orens, whom he has fired at and repeatedly driven to the woods; my own family, and even the French officials—all seemed smit with an irrepressible affection for the man. His fall had been made soft; his son, upon his death, was to succeed Paaaeua in the chieftaincy; and he lived, at the time of our visit, in the shoreward part of the village in a good house, and with a strong following of young men, his late braves and pot hunters. In this society, the coming of the Casco, the adoption, the return feast on board, and the presents exchanged between the whites and their new parents, were doubtless eagerly and bitterly canvassed. It was felt that a few years ago the honors would have gone elsewhere. In this unwonted business, in this reception of some hitherto undreamed-of and outlandish potentate—some Prester John or old Arsacides—a few years back it would have been the part of Moipu to play the hero and host, and his young men would have accompanied and adorned the various celebrations as the acknowledged leaders of society. And now, by a malign vicissitude of fortune, Moipu must sit in his house quite unobserved; and his young men could but look in at the door while their rivals feasted. Perhaps M. Grevy felt a touch of bitterness toward his successor when he beheld him figure on the broad stage of the centenary of eighty-nine; the visit of the Casco which Moipu had missed by so few years was a more unusual occasion in Atuona than a centenary in France; and the dethroned chief determined to reassert himself in the public eye.

Mr. Osbourne had gone into Atuona photographing; the population of the village was gathered together for the occasion on the place before the church, and Paaaeua, highly delighted with his new appearance of his family, played the master of ceremonies. The church had been taken, with its jolly architect before the door; the nuns with their pupils, sundry damsels in the ancient and singularly unbecoming robes of tapa, and Father Orens in the midst of a group of his parishioners. I know not what else was in hand, when the photographer became aware of a sensation in the crowd, and, looking around, beheld a very noble figure of a man appear upon the margin of a thicket and stroll nonchalantly near. The nonchalance was visibly affected; it was plain he came there to arouse attention; and his success was instant. He was introduced; he was civil, he was obliging, he was always ineffably superior and certain of himself; a well-graced actor. It was presently suggested that he should appear in his war costume; he gracefully consented, and returned in that strange, inappropriate, and ill-omened array (which very well became his handsome person) to strut in a circle of admirers and be thenceforth the center of photography. Thus had Moipu effected his introduction, as by accident, to the white strangers; made it a favor to display his finery, and reduced his rival to a secondary role on the theatre of the disputed village. Paaaeua was the loser and with a spirit which we never dreamed he could possess, asserted his priority. It was found impossible that day to get a photograph of Moipu alone; for whenever he stood up before the camera his successor placed himself unbidden by his side, and gently but firmly held to his position. The portraits of the pair, Jacob and Esau, standing shoulder to shoulder, one in his careful European dress, one in his barbaric trappings, figure the past and present of their island. A graveyard with its humble crosses would be the aptest symbol of the future.

We are all impressed with the belief that Moipu had planned his campaign from the beginning to the end. It is certain that he lost no time in pushing his advantage. Mr. Osbourne was inveigled to his house; various gifts were fished out of an old sea chest; Father Orens was called into service as interpreter, and Moipu formally prepared to "make brothers" with "Mata-Galahi-Glass-Eyes," the very opprobrious name under which Mr. Osbourne passed in the Marquesas. The feast of brotherhood took place on board the Casco. Paaaeua had arrived with his family like a plain man, and his presents, which had been numerous, had followed one another at intervals through several days. Moipu, as if to mark at every point the opposition, came with a certain regal, somewhat pretentious state, attended by retainers bearing gifts of all descriptions, from plumes of old men's beards to little religious Catholic engravings.

I had met the man before this in the village, and detested him on sight; there was something indescribably raffish in his looks and ways that raised my gorge; and when man eating was referred to, and he laughed a low, cruel laugh, part boastful, part bashful, like one reminded of some dashing peccadillo, my repugnance was mingled with nausea. This is no very human attitude, nor perhaps becoming in a traveler. And seen more privately, the man improved. Something negroid in his character and face was still displeasing, but his ugly face became attractive when he smiled, his figure and bearing were certainly noble, and his eyes superb. In his appreciation of hams and pickles, in his delight in the reverberating mirrors of the dining cabin and consequent endless repetition of Moipus and Matagas, he showed himself engagingly a child. And yet I am not sure; and what seemed childishness may have been rather courtesy. His manners struck me as beyond the usual; they were refined and caressing to the point of grossness; and when I think of the serene absentmindedness with which he first strolled in upon our party, and then recall him running on hands and knees along the cabin sofas, pawing the velvet, dipping into the beds, and beating complimentary "taitais" with exaggerated emphasis, like some enormous overgrown ape, I feel the more sure that both must have been calculated. And I sometimes wonder next, if Moipu were quite alone in this polite duplicity, and if myself and the others from the Casco were quite so much admired in the Marquesas as our visitors desired us to suppose.

I will complete this sketch of an incurable cannibal grandee with two incongruous traits. His favorite morsel was the human hand, of which he speaks to-day with an ill-favored lustfulness. And when he said goodby to Mrs. Stevenson, holding her hand, viewing her with tears in eyes, and chanting his farewell improvisation in the falsetto of Marquesan high society, he wrote upon her mind a sentimental impression which I try in vain to shake.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Chinese Ideas About God.

A young lady who teaches Sunday school lessons to two Chinese boys in an Episcopal church on Fifth avenue speaks, in speaking of her work, said: "My two sons of the Flowery Kingdom can speak but little English, but I really think they have a good idea of Christ and his mission on earth. They seem very apt at learning, and kneel and stand up at the proper time during church services. Both of them wear queues, though, and would not part from them for any consideration. It took me a long time to make them understand that Christ was divine. They imagined I had reference merely to his goodness. At first they imagined he was an idol that had been found over eighteen hundred years ago at Bethlehem, in Judea, and had been buried, after being exposed on the cross, and then stolen and hidden by those who worship the idol. It was hard to get them away from the joss idea.

"They speak English so imperfectly I think this is a drawback to their rapid advancement. One of them asked me if God was Englishman as well as his Son. When I explained that they lived above the clouds an incredulous look came upon the boys' faces, and one said, 'Melican man talk things way up.' I could not deny that we worshipped a being far above us, but all around us. How long did it take me to make them understand the divinity of Christ? Well, nearly four years. They are bright boys."—New York Herald.

The Average Man.

One of the most galling tyrannies of modern life is that of "the average man." Who ever saw the average man? Is any one acquainted with any one who ever did? Has any one any reason to believe that the average man ever existed? The fact of the matter is that the average man is a myth. He never did and never will exist. He is a philosophical abstraction, a stage property of the metaphysician, a straw man set up to be worshiped or reviled, as the case may be. Yet people always bow down to him and talk in whispers about his thoughts, his moods, his needs and desires. They are rejoiced when he is supposed to smile, and are cast down when he frowns. Statisticians burn the midnight oil in order to "do sums" about him. Statesmen give up their lives to his service. Political economists look solemn as they take his measure. Physicians explain how he may keep well, and preachers adjust the message of the gospel to his comprehension. Yet, of all the myriads of men who have ever lived each one differs more or less from the supposed average man. Who will deliver the world from the tyrannical rule of the average man?—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

How He Came Out.

Bullfinch—What's the matter, Wooden?

Wooden—I've just been to ask old Cashbox for his daughter.

Bullfinch—Well, how did you come out?

Wooden—Through the window.—Boston Courier.

All He Did.

Dashaway—I lost eighty dollars last night.

Cleverton—Anyway?

Dashaway—Dropping in at a little game of poker and looking on a few minutes.—Brooklyn Life.

The wife of a soldier and six times married is the record of Mrs. Catherine Restimeer, now in custody at San Francisco for disturbing the peace.

More tobacco is produced in Wisconsin than in any other of the United States. The crop of last year aggregated nearly 24,000,000 pounds.

[illegible]

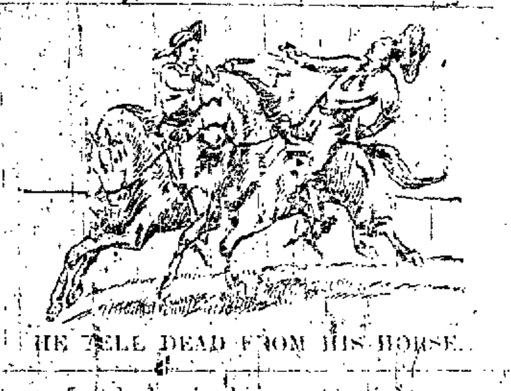
BY [illegible] CLEVELAND.

Written for the GAZETTE.

Craig's Hollow is six miles from Four Forks, a dozen north of Cherry creek, and lies itself on the bank of the Scorpion river. Without reference to any of the great cities east or west of the Hollow, this is the most accurate geographical location of it that can be given.

The population of Craig's Hollow consists of sixty persons. If you exclude from these sixty the postmaster, the county officers, including Sheriff Fagin and four deputies, the remainder are taxpayers. Craig's county, of which Craig's Hollow is the seat of government, is eighty miles long and nearly eighty wide. A German principality would be lost in this immensity of area, which through cattle and grass plains supports about 500 souls.

Just three years and three months ago to-day one of the tax-payers of Craig's Hollow was John Hills. Being on familiar terms with the other fifty-nine residents of the Hollow, he was never referred to as John Hills, but as plain John. He was a single man. Born no one knew where, raised in unknown parts, citizen of the Hollow these ten years gone. By daylight his occupation was that of a dealer in hides. At night, as opportunity offered and greed urged on, he stole cattle and speculated with mavericks.



HE FELL DEAD FROM HIS HORSE.

In this latter pursuit he was aided and abetted by the fifty-nine citizens of the Hollow, less the officials, but they were never found out. When complaints were made it was invariably John alone who was accused, and it was John who laughed back and wanted to know what they were going to do about it.

Several times the sheriff called on John, but the latter's Winchester was a better gun than Fagin's, and the sheriff suspected John's willingness to shoot him on sight. They remained the best of friends.

These halcyon days might have continued for John had he kept his finger a little further away from the trigger of his gun than he did. But when a man stampedes a bunch of steers, has them on the dead run, every cow puncher wild and confused, and the owner of the flying beasts awkwardly gets in the way, something has got to be done. John understood this so well that he shot, and shot true.

The cattleman's body rolled from his horse and slugged down upon the long grasses and the blue flowers that bloom in a land where no dew falls. The stars blinked at the ugly thing and John rode on.

Sheriff Fagin realized the next day that he had got to arrest John. The matter affected him more than if he were a candidate for re-election. He called in his four deputies and they gravely consulted together. As an immediate result of their council the five went direct from the jail to John's small store on the bank of the Scorpion. He was expecting them. To their surprise he quietly surrendered.

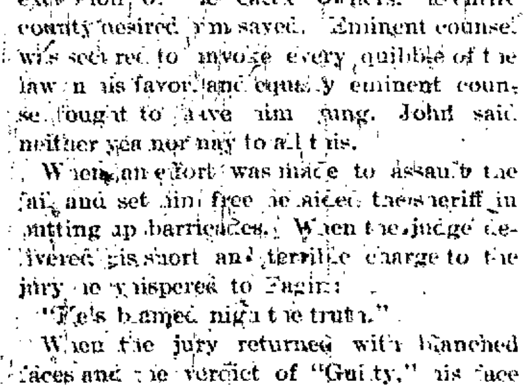
"Take him, boys. 'Tain't no use smudgin' 'bout it. Under the circumstances you'd done the same thing."

To which all agreed by keeping silent and leading him away to the jail. The trial was speedily called. John's confession seemed to make the way clear for a short session. He offered no defence, but with the exception of the cattle owners the entire county desired him saved. Eminent counsel was secured to invoke every quibble of the law in his favor, and equally eminent counsel fought to have him hung. John said neither yea nor nay to all this.

When an effort was made to assault the jail and set him free he aided the sheriff in putting up barricades. When the judge delivered his short and terrible charge to the jury he whispered to Fagin:

"He's blamed nigh the truth."

When the jury returned with blanched faces and the verdict of "Guilty," his face seemed in expression to approve, and when above the sobs of women who wept and before the darkening faces of his neighbors the judge's voice sounded, sentencing him to death, he smiled. He was acting as he [illegible].



"HAVE YOU ANY RELATIVES?"

He went back to his cell, to the thrumming of his old banjo, to long pulls at his pipe and nights of sound sleep. One day the sheriff walked in and looked sharply at him.

"John, where were you born?"

"Nowhere."

"Well, have you any relatives living—father, mother?"

A long silence, then:

"No. Guess they've all vamoosed."

"It won't hurt you then to read this."

He tossed John an open letter addressed to "Sheriff Fagin." It read like this, dating from an eastern city:

"I inclose you a newspaper clipping relating to a prisoner calling himself John Hills, and now in your jail. It says that he is sentenced to be hung. I had a son John once, who left home when a boy, and of whom I have never heard since. If he is living he must have changed much, but I would know him. His hair was dark and curly when he left home, his eyes are dark, and on the third finger of his left hand he wore a plain gold ring which I gave him. Please advise me at once as to who your prisoner is, how he came by that name, and if he is my son, let me come to him. John could do no harm. Answer quick. Yours, etc.,

"MARTHA HILLS."

John crushed the letter in his hands. Through the shadows in the cell the Sheriff could see his face working. He pulled himself together with a tremendous effort.

"My mother's dead. This woman's mistaken. God be with you, Fagin, if you tell her wrong. Mother—mother—why, old boy, I never even seen my mother!"

"No, I understand that," said Fagin, backing out of the cell and carefully locking the door, "but there's a little gold ring on the third finger of your left hand, John."

John sprang at him, but the bars rattled derisively and Fagin was gone. John made sure that he was gone, listening until the last footfall had echoed and been lost. He waited until the cell was dark; until the night guard dozed in the corridor, until the Sickle was high in the heavens and the sound of the pounding hoofs of distant herds no longer came on the winds of the dark.

Then he pulled and tugged at the circlet of gold on that left finger, bit and chewed. He tore the flesh in the agony of his efforts, until, through the blood it slipped and gave, and was free from the abiding place of years.

At the same time Fagin in his office was writing:

"I believe this prisoner to be your son. He answers your description even to the ring. He will be executed two weeks from this date, so that you can see him if you come at once."

A week later when the stage drew up at the Craig's Hollow hotel, the gapers and loungers saw Sheriff Fagin assist to alight a little old woman, with the whitest of hair, the softest of blue eyes and a face full of tenderness. It was soon noised about that "John Hill's mother" had come to save him. The community felt an immense relief at once from the strain pending the execution. Immediate steps were taken for the seizure of Fagin, the rescue of John, his restoration to his mother, and then the hurrying of both to far away places. But first it was only proper that John and his mother should meet. The plotters waited.

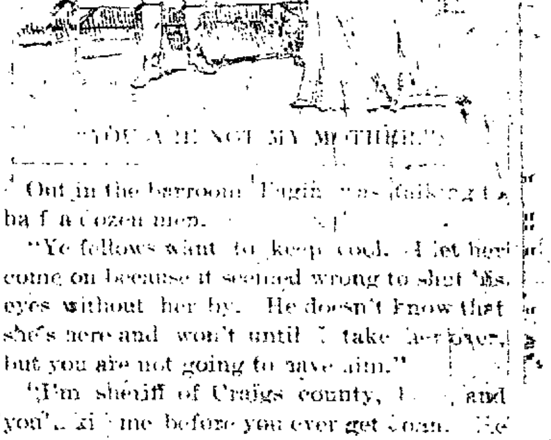
In the hotel John's mother was being honored with every attention. To the women she said sweetly:

"Of course, I know that there has been a mistake, and as soon as I can see John and we can talk together, he will tell me the truth, and then he will be free. I don't understand the law very well, but John never lied.

"When he was a boy and at home every night before he went to bed he would come and sit by my bed, and tell me all that he did. He loved me so, but his father was hard set and John needed love, you know. I am so glad that I found him. His father's dead now, but John will take his place.

"And to think that he's in jail. It's a very bad mistake on somebody's part, I'm sure."

And they let her think that it was all a mistake.



"YOU ARE NOT MY MOTHER!"

Out in the barroom Fagin was talking to half a dozen men.

"Ye fellows want to keep cool. I let her come on because it seemed wrong to shut his eyes without her by. He doesn't know that she's here and won't until I take her over, but you are not going to save him.

"I'm sheriff of Craigs county, boys, and you'll kill me before you ever get John. He must die, but I've brought his mother to him."

It was 10 of the next morning when Fagin and John's mother left the hotel and crossed to the jail. At a respectful distance several men uncovered their heads. She curtesied back and sent them happy smiles.

In his cell John was standing at the window of the door. The guard came leisurely down the corridor, turned the lock and set John free for his daily walk. As he passed up and down he heard the outer doors opening and clanging. At broad noon the corridor was but a hole of shadows. John heard the rustle of a dress, a light step; he half turned and stopped.

Out of the dimness stepped a little old woman calling:

"John—my son, John."

His muscles did not quiver, there was no drop of the eye nor trembling of the lips before the unerring intuitions of maternity. Calmly he spoke.

"You are mistaken. I am not your son."

Her hands caught his and the cry broke again against bars of iron and walls of stone.

"John—my son, John."

He did not put her off roughly, but entreaty and tears did not move him—nay, nor the wounded finger from which the circlet of gold was gone.

"I am not your son."

So she went back, trembling, mourning, half doubting, half believing her senses, and the hours of his endurance went on. Fagin divined the manhood which had sought to spare the mother's heart one last unutterable anguish. When Fagin set the black cap on his head and drew the rope to proper place, Fagin whispered:

"And not a word to your mother, John?"

No, not one word; only before the last short moment:

"I am not her son."

National Politics and City Elections.

Pike's Peak Herald.

Last year we had occasion to commend the action of the Republican city convention in refusing to drag the issues of national and state elections into city politics. This year we note our regret that they have not seen fit to follow this wise precedent. Aside from any particular consideration of this year's circumstances, it is evident that it often may happen that the most available man for a city office does not belong to the party which on national issues commands the support of an overwhelming majority of our voters. It may not be true that of the Republican candidates this year, one is a Prohibitionist and the other a Democrat, but the thought of such a possibility serves to illustrate the folly of introducing national politics into the business matter of a city election.

PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

SKETCHES OF SOME FAVORITE NOBLEMEN.

Lord and Lady Rosebery, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Elgin, the Marquis of Lorne, Lady and Lord Aberdeen and Other Scottish Aristocrats.

Edinburgh, March 23.—The peerage of Scotland must be considered a very respectable and even estimable body of men. They are generally good, and ordinary and useful country gentlemen, who find sufficient scope for their talents in the limited field of parochial and county politics. They are, as a rule, Tories of the deepest dye; and when they bring their influence to bear on parliamentary elections, as they seldom miss an opportunity of doing, it is generally cast into the Tory scale. The drift of the political sentiment in the peerage in Scotland is shown in the fact that the sixteen representative peers, returned under the act of union, to serve in the imperial parliament, are invariably Tories to a man; and the worth of the men thus elected is shown in the further fact that it is the rare exception for any one of these representative peers to make any mark in politics or in public life. The one exception, at the present time, which only serves to emphasize the rule, is that of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who is parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, and who has rendered good service to Scotland as chairman of the educational endowments commission.

On the other hand there is ground for thankfulness in the fact that among the eighty-four peers of Scotland, excluding royal peers, there are found a round dozen of men who, as British peers, rise above mediocrity, while three or four of them stand unquestionably in the front rank. It is doubtful whether England, with its 450 peers, can show anything like so good a record. As long as Scotland contributes to the public life of the empire such men as the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Elgin, the Marquis of Lothian, the Marquis of Tweeddale and Lord Reay she has evidently no reason to be despondent.

Among Scottish peers at the present time no one can have the slightest hesitation in giving the first place to Lord Rosebery. He is certainly the most popular Scotsman of the day. He not only holds the first place among Scottish politicians, with the single and peculiar exception of Mr. Gladstone, but he probably stands first among British Liberal statesmen. His only rivals for the reversion of the premiership, in the event of Mr. Gladstone's removal, are Sir William Harcourt and John Morley. The fact that he has two rivals is much in his favor. If he had only one, in the house of commons, his chances would be less promising, for it has become a tenet of the Liberal creed that the future prime ministers on the Liberal side must, as a rule, sit in the lower house. Everything else, besides his being a member of the house of lords is in Lord Rosebery's favor. Probably he regrets the fact as much as any man. In the house of commons he would have been thoroughly in his element, and he has rather a contempt for the sleepy respectability of the house of lords. On one occasion I went with him to the general assembly of the free church of Scotland, on a Saturday. There were very few in the house, and nothing of the slightest interest was going on. The remark he made was, "Why, this is as dull as the house of lords!" His age is in his favor. He is still a comparatively young man, being only in his 45th year, and he possesses judgment, forethought and common sense even beyond his years. He has also had the experience, and has borne the responsibility of high office, having been foreign secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last ministry. Doubts have sometimes been expressed regarding Lord Rosebery's hearty sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his Irish policy. These doubts are groundless. He is thoroughly loyal to Mr. Gladstone; none of the ex-premier's followers are more so. He gave a practical illustration of this before 6000 people during Mr. Gladstone's last visit to Midlothian, when he took the chair at the Corn exchange meeting, to which he brought his two little sons. After Mr. Gladstone sat down he led the cheering of the vast multitude with the greatest emphasis and enthusiasm.

But Lord Rosebery is at present under a heavy cloud of domestic affliction, owing to the death of his wife. That has been a severe blow to him personally, but undoubtedly it has also had a serious effect on his political position. To his wife he owed much in his public capacity. She was a very clever woman. As a judge of character, few could match her. She despised intrigue and she had no patience with political schemers; yet she had immense power in the political world, and a large share in the philanthropic efforts of the best men and women in London, while her influence was always exerted for good and noble ends. Their whole life at Dalmeny was always characterized by naturalness and simplicity. It mattered not whether it was a formal and state dinner at which Mr. Gladstone and the leading Scottish Liberals were present, or a small and select party of six or eight persons; there was always the same absence of restraint and conventionality. Everyone was made to feel himself at home. There was no respect of persons. To sit near Mr. Gladstone on these occasions was an immense treat. He told Scotch stories with the greatest gusto; and no public man of the last half century could be named about whom he had not some interesting anecdote or reminiscence to relate. On these occasions, Lord Rosebery made an admirable host, and Lady Rosebery a delightful hostess. The half-hour spent in the library after dinner was always a pleasant time. Lady Rosebery herself sang well, but she was more anxious to bring out the musical talents of her guests than to display her own powers. Still more delightful was the subsequent adjournment to the smoking-room, when the host and his guests let themselves loose, and indulged in the freest and most delightful talk on all manner of subjects, literature, politics, social gossip and horse-racing. Very charming, too, was the gathering round the breakfast table in the morning, especially when Lord Rosebery entered the room with one of his daughters mounted on his shoulder, and showed himself at once as the genial host and the kindly paterfamilias. The comments of the morning papers on the speeches of the previous day were discussed in a good humored spirit, and the plans for the day were talked over. After breakfast there would probably be a walk to the restored Barnbougle castle, and an inspection of its precincts; but the great point was that every one was made to feel himself completely at home, without the restraint and formality that attach to the life of a great house.

Practice and careful self-training have made Lord Rosebery one of the most effective platform speakers of the day. He is an orator, and not a spouter of essays. He finds his language while he is on his legs. I do not mean by that, Lord Rosebery does not prepare his speeches. He prepares them very thoroughly; that is to say, he thinks them out with care and arranges them in his head. Probably some of his best points, which have all the appearance of being extempore, are carefully premeditated, but he does not write out his speeches as so many pulpit speakers do. I have heard him say that his favorite time for studying a speech is in the morning, when he lies awake for an hour before rising. While his important speeches are prepared in this way, there is no man who on occasion can make a better speech off-hand than Lord Rosebery.

The Duke of Argyle is in some respects the most prominent figure among Scottish peers. He was at one time the hope of the Liberal party in Scotland; but, even before he had become a pronounced Liberal Unionist, his influence had declined, owing to his strong aristocratic leanings and his want of sympathy with the people. He is regarded as a narrow whig, who is a little removed from being a tory. Nevertheless, he is admitted on all hands to be a very able man—probably the ablest and most learned among the noblemen of Scotland. By his speeches, his letters to The Times, and his review articles he has rendered splendid service to the unionist cause, which he has espoused with extraordinary keenness. He is a powerful orator of the old-fashioned academic order. His rhetoric is labored, rotund, grandiose. He has very little influence with the Democracy, being, in fact, out of sympathy with it. Even by the members of his own party he is regarded as rather an impracticable politician. He is not popular either as a public man or as a landlord. In the latter capacity he has allowed his conservatism to stand in the way of his own interests. The pretty little town of Inverary, once the capital of the western highlands, and built at the gates of his patrimonial castle, has not only ceased to grow, but has been going back for years. The population, which twenty years ago was 1000, had sunk to 800 at the last census, and probably when the next census is taken this spring it will be found to have fallen to 700 or less. His grace has written much and learned, on geology, ornithology, primeval man, the reign of law, Iona, the eastern question, crofters and farms in the highlands, and on many other subjects. The duke is not above recounting a story which seems to tell against himself. Once when traveling from London to Edinburgh there were in the same carriage with him the Duke of Northumberland and a third man, unknown to either. All three engaged in conversation during the journey. At Morpeth station the Duke of Northumberland left the train and was met by footmen who conducted him to a handsome carriage. After the train started again, the third man said: "Can you tell me, sir, who that is; he seems to be some swell?" "Yes," said Argyle, "that is the Duke of Northumberland." "You don't say so," said the man, "a real duke talking so free with two common cads like you and me!" The duke was silent, yet it was he who gave the tale to the world.

Next to Lord Rosebery, Lord Aberdeen is probably the most popular nobleman in Scotland. Like Lord Rosebery, he is a Home Ruler, having been Irish viceroy in Mr. Gladstone's last administration; and no man was ever more popular in that position. He is a man of sincere convictions and is eminently conscientious. All his sympathies are with the Democracy and with the laboring classes. He showed this lately in his efforts to bring about an arrangement between the railway men and the directors during the great strike last winter on the Scotch railways. The attempt failed, but nevertheless the men were gratified by Lord Aberdeen's efforts on their behalf. As an instance of Lord Aberdeen's goodness and simplicity, I may mention an incident connected with another strike, in which he came to have a personal interest. During a strike of Edinburgh cabmen, he arrived early one Sunday morning in Edinburgh, at the Caledonia station; and was surprised and mortified to find no cabs in waiting. Seeing a milk cart waiting outside the station, he asked the driver to give him a lift. He boldly drove along Princess street, in this humble conveyance, and was set down at the New club, the most fashionable and aristocratic of the clubs of Scotland.

Lord Aberdeen is very popular in Edinburgh society, having gained golden opinions for the manner in which, for several successive years, he filled the office of her majesty's commissioner to the Church of Scotland. The commissioner holds his vice-regal court at Holyrood during the meetings of the general assembly in May. He attends daily at the assembly hall, as the representative of her majesty the queen, and he gives in the evenings a series of dinner parties, and holds receptions which are attended by large numbers of citizens. On his first appointment to the post, Lord Aberdeen conducted these entertainments on a more liberal scale than had been done by his immediate predecessors, with the result that his hospitalities became exceedingly popular. The halls and drawing rooms of the old palace were crowded night after night with representative gatherings of Edinburgh citizens. Lord Aberdeen is most efficiently aided in his social and philanthropic, and even in his political efforts by his wife. She is, in truth, an exceptionally clever woman. There are some women whom you would not know if you were to talk with them for a month. You find yourself on a footing of friendship, or, at least, of friendliness with Lady Aberdeen, before you have talked with her for half an hour. She is an effective and fluent speaker, as well as an accomplished business woman. Her self-imposed philanthropic labors entail a very large amount of hard work, from the effects of which Lady Aberdeen occasionally suffers. Both as wife of the viceroy of Ireland, and as the wife of the lord high commissioner in Scotland, she was a universal favorite and won golden opinions from all sorts of folk.

The Earl of Elgin is a prominent figure among the Gladstonian peers of Scotland, of whom it may be said that they are much more influential than numerous. Although Lord Elgin is little of an orator, he is a sensible speaker. He is, however, an able administrator and organizer, and as chairman of the Scottish Liberal association he has been of great use to his party. Lord Elgin has taken great interest in the higher education of Scotland, and has served on various commissions appointed to inquire into that subject.

On the other side of politics we have the Marquis of Lothian, who has been secretary of state for Scotland during the present administration, and who has done excellent work in that capacity. He is very far from being an orator, he is not even a fluent speaker, and his appearances on the platform are even more painful to others than they seem to be to himself. He has, however, proved himself a most successful administrator, and has done a great deal for Scotland during his tenure of office. He has especially shown an interest in the position and in the grievances of the highland crofters. He has twice visited the highlands and islands in order to make himself acquainted with their condition, and to inquire personally into their wants. In consequence of these visits he has been very active in promoting the construction of harbors and highland railways, for the development of local industries. He has also shown a very deep interest in education. Under his regime the strict rules of the educating code have been relaxed, a system of pensions for teachers has been carried out; in connection with the secondary schools a system of inspection by government officials has been carried on for some years, and of these there has lately been added the "leaving certificate examinations," which are very useful in marking the close of the school career and also a passport to professional employment. Also under Lord Lothian's administration an executive commission has been formed to deal with university reform. This commission is now actively engaged in the work, and important results are anticipated from it. Lord Lothian's tact and common sense have been shown conspicuously in his willingness to profit by the suggestions and the administrative ability of his official subordinates. He is not above benefiting by the experience and utilizing the labors of those who are most intimately acquainted with the nature and desires of the Scottish people than he is, and that, in fact, is one of the main reasons of his success.

In 1886 Lord Aberdeen was unable to resume the post of her majesty's representative at Holyrood, which for five years he had filled with so much success, because of his appointment to the more important office of Irish viceroy. His place was taken for a year by Lord Thurlow, whose tenure of office did not bring credit either to himself or to the party that had appointed him. Gladstonian peers, as I have said, are few, and he was the only one available. That is perhaps the best excuse that can be made for him. Even Liberals welcomed the change when the earl of Hopetoun undertook the office in 1887; and filled it with remarkable ability and liberality for three years, during which he was ably seconded by his charming young countess. When he was appointed governor of Victoria in 1889, the feelings of the citizens of Edinburgh were divided between congratulation on his promotion and regrets for his departure. Nevertheless, they gave a hearty welcome to the Marquis of Tweeddale, who filled the post with great success, and who, as a Liberal Unionist, and a devoted supporter of the church, secured the favor of a wider constituency. Lord Tweeddale is an excellent man of business, as has been shown by the admirable manner in which he has filled the post of chairman of the North British Railway company, one of the largest railway companies in Scotland. He also took an active part in administering the affairs of the great Forth bridge.

It is a curious and interesting fact that only two British subjects are allied by marriage with the royal family and both of these are Scotsmen. The one is the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, who married the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of the queen in 1871; the other is the Duke of Fife, who in 1889 married the Princess Louise Victoria, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales. Lord Lorne is best known for the success with which he acted as viceroy of Canada in succession to Lord Dufferin. Probably his popularity in the Dominion was enhanced by the fact that he was aided in his social duties by a royal princess. The Duke of Fife is one of the most genial of Scottish noblemen and has taken a prominent place in the social life of London. He served an apprenticeship to practical politics as member of parliament for the counties of Elgin and Nairn for five years, and during that time he proved himself a steadfast as well as a thoughtful and independent Liberal. He does not now take a prominent part in politics; but he has avowed his sympathy with the liberal unionist party by presiding over the great, I may say the colossal, banquet given to A. J. Balfour in Edinburgh in 1889. That was thought at the time to be an injudicious step, as it indirectly committed the royal family to a particular side on the question of the day. It has not, however, so far detracted from the Duke of Fife's influence, though it stamped him as an uncompromising aristocrat in the eyes of the British democracy.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, to whom I have already made reference, is one of the most industrious and most respected of Scottish peers. His father was Robert Bruce, Esq., of Kennet who had been excluded from the peerage by the attainder of one of his ancestors in 1716, after the first Jacobite rebellion. The present peer was relieved from the effects of the attainder by the house of lords in 1868, and since 1876 he has sat in the upper house as a representative peer of Scotland. He was for seven years chairman of the royal commission appointed under the educational endowment (Scotland) act, and in that capacity he rendered very valuable services to the cause of higher education in Scotland. He is also now the government's lord in waiting to the queen. In 1888 he joined Lord Salisbury's ministry as parliamentary secretary of the board of trade. He is a staunch supporter of the Church of Scotland, and as an elder he takes a prominent part in the proceedings of the general assembly, where his tall figure and commanding presence are well known. He is married to a sister of the present earl of Aberdeen, and thus one of the most uncompromising Tories in Scotland is closely allied with one of the most prominent Home Rulers. These aristocratic alliances are a curious study, tending, as they do, to mitigate the spirit of political rivalry. While Lord Aberdeen's sister is married to Lord Balfour, Lord Aberdeen's brother, the Hon. J. Majoribanks, the leading Gladstonian whip, is married to a sister of Lord Randolph Churchill; and her sister is married to Sir Edward White Ridley, the Tory member for Blackpool. While Lord Aberdeen was Gladstonian commissioner to the Church of Scotland, it was no uncommon thing to meet at Holyrood both Lady Fanny Majoribanks and Lady White Ridley, representatives of the Toriest families in England.

Another distinguished nobleman of whom great things are expected is Lord Reay, who has recently completed with brilliant success the term of five years of office as governor of Bombay. His family history constitutes a romance of the peerage, his grandfather having been an expatriated Scottish nobleman who settled in Holland, where the present peer was born and educated, and where he lived chiefly till the death of his father in 1876. Since that event he has made Scotland his home—a connection confirmed in the following year by his marriage with Mrs. Mitchell of Stow, a proprietrix of extensive estates in the south of Scotland. As head of the clan McKay he has taken a leading place in political and social life. He is a tall and handsome man, with a dark, piercing eye, and, in spite of a slight foreign accent he is a very effective speaker. His ability has been recognized by the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, both of which have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and the latter of which elected him lord rector in 1885. He is still in the prime of life, and great hopes are entertained of his future career.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is less noteworthy in politics than in science. Nevertheless he holds the distinguished position of premier earl of the Union Roll of Scotland. Lord Crawford is an accomplished and enthusiastic astronomer, and has held the post of president of the Royal Astronomical society. He is a commander of the Legion of Honor, an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and a trustee of the British museum. He has lately earned the gratitude of all Scotchmen by gifting to the nation the whole apparatus and very valuable instruments of his famous observatory at Dun Echt, in Aberdeenshire, for which accommodation is to be provided at the public expense in the neighborhood of Edinburgh.

W. SCOTT DALGLEISH.

Considerable activity is reported in the Cripple Creek mining district, and Mr. F. [illegible] Frisbee, who has recently come from there, thinks that there will be considerable of a boom when the snow clears away. A stage line is to be started between Florissant and Hayden, the new camp, to-day. Articles of incorporation of the El Paso Mining and Milling company have been filed. The company is to operate in the Cripple Creek district.

The investment branch of National Life Maturity association, of Washington, D. C., has filed a certificate of corporation with the secretary of state, also a copy of the same with the county clerk of El Paso county. The company makes Colorado Springs its principal place of business in the state and Mr. Geo. M. Fisher its agent. They are doing a large and prosperous business and any one desiring to invest or borrow money would do well to call on Mr. Fisher, room 64, bank block.

Mr. E. Bigsby, of Kirksville, Mo., is in communication with citizens regarding the establishment of a woolen mill in this vicinity, if he can receive the proper encouragement. Mr. Anthony Bott, of Colorado City, with characteristic enterprise, offers to furnish the ground for the mill site, and it will require from six to eight thousand dollars bonus.

Mr. Will H. Bacon, well known to the citizens of Colorado Springs, has formed a partnership with R. A. Meier in the real estate, loan and insurance business. The new firm will be known as Bacon & Meier, and will do business at 14 N. Tejon street, in the Bank block. Col. J. H. Bacon will represent his son's interests until his return from California, about July.

Rev. [illegible] E. Warner, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, has been appointed preacher in charge of the First M. E. church in this city until next conference. He comes from one of the best charges in the Upper Iowa conference, and is said to be a man of talent, and most interesting in his pulpit ministrations. He will preach for the first time on Sunday, the 12th inst.

John Schade, a resident of New York city, died suddenly at the Elk hotel Saturday afternoon of heart disease. His funeral services were held at the undertaking rooms of Hallett & Baker at 2.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and his remains sent home immediately afterward.

Mrs. Anna J. Hamlin and family, who have resided for the past year and a half on Institute Heights, will remove about May 1st to their former home at Minneapolis, for permanent residence.

Mr. John Himebaugh had about completed arrangements for leasing the Spaulding House, but now states that the lease will not be made.

Mr. Charles S. Sprague has purchased all the stock of the Evening Telegraph Publishing company, Mr. C. A. Sprague and others retiring from the paper.

The postoffice will be moved on the 22d.

SYSTEMATIC ADVERTISING.

A Plan Adopted and Work to Begin at Once.

The call issued by Messrs. E. Barnett of the Antlers, and C. W. Barker of the Barker house, which was issued a few days ago, inviting the hotel men and others interested in the growth and development of the Pike's Peak region to meet at The Antlers Friday afternoon brought out a very representative gathering. Among those present were J. M. Sellers of the Alamo, E. H. Stevens of the Alta Vista, Frank White of the Ute, Murdock & Weaver of the Ramona, T. T. Pilsgrove of the Halfway house, W. S. Foster of the Western Investment company, and Mr. George H. Parsons of the Colorado Springs company. Several who were unavoidably absent sent word promising co-operation in any plan devised. Mr. Barnett was made chairman of the meeting and Mr. Barker secretary. The chairman briefly outlined the reason for the meeting. He said that it was well known that there is a large number of people in the south who close up their homes for three or four months every year and go away. Only a few come here, but if they only knew of the advantages of the place many more would come—fifty times as many.

Mr. [illegible] Barber made a proposition to travel through the country giving stereopticon lectures, advertising the region. The scheme, he said, had the approval of several prominent men, and he thought that a great deal of good might result from it.

Mr. Sellers spoke of the necessity of reaching the south as soon as possible.

Mr. White said that the first work of the meeting would be to devise means of reaching the wealthy people of the south. This would cost money and a great deal of money, but the actual cash benefit would be far in excess of any money which might be spent. The thing was to get the ball started this way. He assured the meeting that his company could be depended on to give all the assistance the work needed. It seemed almost an impossibility to get the people to do anything. The organization which really ought to look after this was the board of trade, but that was dead on account of the lack of interest shown by the members. The hotels must take the initiative in the work, and if it was rightly done there ought to be great success in it. The great bugbear would be that each subscriber would fear that he was giving a little more than his share of the fund. If this meeting was successful the organization should be made permanent.

Mr. Barker said that fully one-half the people who were at his hotel last summer were from the south. They were very much charmed with the scenery and air, and climate, and did much to advertise the country. If they expected to do any good with their money they must spend it at once and not wait a month or so, as the people were already making up their plans. His idea was to send men into the field, two men, one a physician and another a newspaper man. Let them go around with good descriptive literature, nicely illustrated, and let them visit people at their homes or hold meetings in hotels and elsewhere and tell about the country. Let the physician work up invalid travel. He thought the railroads would give transportation to these men so the expense would not be so great.

Mr. Barker's plan was heartily seconded by the meeting, and after some discussion as to the nature of the literature the following committee was appointed to meet Saturday and commence work: E. Barnett, chairman; I. J. Woodworth, G. H. Parsons, J. M. Sellers, W. E. Smiley, E. E. Nichols, W. H. Murdoch, Frank White, Captain De Coursey and Count Pourtales. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the committee.

Let Colorado Springs Try.

Some of our local marksmen are quite anxious to secure the next meeting of the Rocky Mountain Sportsman's association for this city. The meeting is in June next, and it would be a big feather in the cap of Colorado Springs to secure it. The local gun club will join the association and begin immediately to try to capture the meeting. They believe that it will only require about $1000 in cash subscriptions, and there should be no trouble in raising the money. The following from the Denver Republican of yesterday will be found of interest:

The board of directors of the Rocky Mountain Sportsman association held a meeting yesterday at the office of C. M. Hampson to consider the affairs in connection with the tournament to be held June 2d to 5th. Seven members were present. They were: C. M. Hampson, D. Ramsey, Boulder; A. A. Holcombe, Cheyenne; M. S. Browning, Ogden; A. J. Fisk, Helena; George B. Dougan, Leadville.

The association is composed of the gun clubs of Buena Vista, Salida, Burnham, Las Vegas, Aspen, Laramie, Leadville, Cheyenne, Greeley, Boulder and Denver, in all, including a membership of between 300 and 400 sportsmen.

The most important measure coming up for consideration was the fixing of the date for the next annual shoot. It will be held in June, beginning on the 2nd and closing on the 5th. The best shots of all parts of the country are expected to be in attendance, for many of the contests of marksmanship will not be confined to members of the association. Many eastern men are expected to come, and the western men will do their best to make the contest interesting.

The programme of contests will be printed by the association, and the money derived therefrom turned into the association treasury. They can make considerable out of the advertising space.

A few minor changes were made in the by-laws. One of the contests at the coming tournament will be for an elegant silver cup. It will be called the championship live bird cup, and the rules governing the contest for it will be announced soon. It is expected they will be modeled after the American Field rules in such cases. The cup is already in the possession of the association. It was presented by a Denver jeweler who failed a short time ago, and strange to say, the cup was sold along with the rest of the stock. Mr. Hampson looked the matter up and found the Brunswick hotel people had bought it, but when the matter was explained they readily gave it up. A vote of thanks was extended to the Brunswick hotel for courtesy in turning over the cup, though it had been bought by mistake.

After the discussion of a few minor matters the board adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The location of the tournament is to be announced within the next thirty days. A number of places want it, but it will go where the greatest inducements are offered in the way of prizes and grounds. Denver marksmen want it here and will make a strong effort not only among themselves but with others to secure it. Leadville, Cheyenne and several other places will put forth strong efforts to get the prize.

It would be a good thing to have it here, because it will bring in about 500 men who have plenty of money and who will spend it freely. Denver people who want it to come had better let Mr. Hampson know what they will do at once, for the sooner it is decided the better.

TWENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

A Large Audience Celebrates With G. A. R. Post, No. 22.

The First Congregational church was nearly filled Monday night by the members of the Grand Army and the kindred organizations, the Women's Relief corps and the Sons of Veterans, besides a large number of ladies and gentlemen whose patriotism brought them to help commemorate the twenty-fifth birthday of the order.

The exercises were opened by a medley of national airs upon the organ and a prayer by Chaplain Keiffer, and then Commander E. C. Smith, of Colorado Springs post, No. 22, delivered an address of welcome. He called attention to the fact that in the organization of the order the inculcation of patriotism and the preservation of the memory of the fallen were essential features, and said that he was glad to welcome these kindred organizations and the other people who had come there. He went on to give the history of the order from its inception in 1866 to the present day.

"Marching through Georgia" was next on the programme, and the whole assemblage joined heartily in the chorus. The singing was led by a quartette composed of Messrs. Adamson, Bumstead and Rouse and Miss Zella Cardwell Smith.

Comrade A. H. Gorman read the orders from the commander of the G. A. R., and made a short additional address. Comrade Hemich gave a history of the post, and then Miss Smith sang Himmel's "Battle Prayer."

Short addresses were then made by Rev. J. B. Gregg, Rev. J. P. Lucas, Comrade Sylvester Primer and Comrade Ira G. Sprague. These speeches dwelt upon the work of the Grand Army, reminiscences of army days and were very interesting. They were interspersed by patriotic songs sung by the assemblage.

After the singing of "America," Chaplain Keiffer closed the exercises with the benediction.

Just after the close of the Revolutionary war a disagreement arose between the French and the United States governments, and the French began a series of depredations upon American commerce which lasted until 1800. At that time the matter was settled by the United States government agreeing to settle all indemnity claims. These claims were never paid and the last congress appropriated $5,600,000 to pay them. Among the many heirs of the original claimants who will benefit by this is Mrs. Geo. Owen of this city, wife of the city editor of the Republic. She is one of the heirs of Aaron Gaylord, and perhaps the only claimant living in the west. Competent attorneys have the matter in hand, and Mr. and Mrs. Owen's friends in this city hope their share may be a large one.

Richard A. McCurdy, president of the New York Mutual Life Insurance company, and R. A. Grannis, vice president of the company, arrived at The Antlers late last evening. It is stated that the gentlemen are in the west for the purpose of investing.

The Colorado senate recently passed two bills of considerable importance to Colorado Springs. One of them appropriates $30,000 for new buildings at the Deaf Mute school, and the other provides for a board of public works in cities of the second class.

The county clerk is sending out postal cards asking for bids for doing the county printing, supplying coal and burying paupers. The bids are to be in by next Monday.

Bishop Spaulding, of the Episcopal diocese of Colorado, confirmed a class of seventeen at Grace church Sunday morning, and also preached an excellent sermon.

Mr. Ellis H. Spackman, of Henry LeB. Wills office, left for Philadelphia Sunday, called east suddenly by the serious illness of a brother.

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CITY ELECTIONS.

REPORTS OF THE ELECTIONS HELD IN THE COUNTY.

Ira J. Sprague Elected Mayor of Colorado Springs—Republican Candidates for Aldermen Defeated in the Fourth and Fifth Wards.—Other Elections.

The city elections were attended with more interest Tuesday than is usual in this city, although they passed off with little incident worthy of special mention. They were marked specially by the unusual interest shown by the workingmen. There were three tickets in the field, the Republican, Democratic and Citizens. Each was filled out, with the exception of the Democratic, which left blank the space for mayor. Soon after the opening of the polls the candidates for the various offices and their friends were working hard, and throughout the day the streets were filled with carriages carrying voters. A noticeable fact was that the laboring vote got in early in the day, whereas it is usually the last. Although the registration was unusually large, the vote taken was not heavy, showing that many persons stayed away from the polls.

The principal contest in the city was for mayor, between Ira G. Sprague, Republican, and Charles E. Gillingham, Citizens. The result was rather close, and throughout the day it was impossible to tell who would be elected. Mr. Gillingham's friends claimed his election until the very last. There was little demonstration after the result became known.

In the First ward there was no contest worthy the name, the gentlemen whose names appeared on the Democratic ticket not even taking the trouble to appear at the polls during the day.

In the Second ward Robert Hosick, Rep., was elected alderman over W. H. Gumm, Dem., by a good majority.

In the Third ward, Mr. A. Armentrout, Dem., gave B. A. P. Eaton, Rep., a good race and his friends were sanguine throughout the day that he would be elected. Mr. Eaton, however, came out best by a small vote.

In the Fourth ward Frank Finegan, Dem., endorsed by the Citizens' ticket, was elected alderman over John A. Himebaugh, Rep., by a big majority. The voting in this ward was the liveliest in the city, and a crowd surrounded the polls constantly.

In the Fifth ward there was something of a surprise. D. W. Robbins, independent, beat W. H. Conant by a large majority. His friends expected him to win but not by so large a figure.

W. H. Hoagland had no opposition for city treasurer, and has a handsome vote, and the bridge bonds carried almost without opposition.

Following is the vote in the city:

Wards.	For Mayor. Sprague.	For Mayor. Gillingham.	Treas. Hoagland.	Bonds. For.	Bonds. Against.
First ward	157	48	211	71	
Second ward	306	176	482	123	4
Third ward	173	234	411	56	4
Fourth ward	236	351	637	41	1
Fifth ward	95	166	200	60	
Total	1004	892	1918	351	9
Majority	112			342	

Following is the vote in the wards for aldermen:

FIRST WARD.

E. W. Davis, R., long term	157
J. E. Hundley, D., long term	54
Majority	103
S. J. Dunbar, R., short term	130
W. F. Anderson, D., short term	71
Majority	59

SECOND WARD.

R. B. Hosick, R.	329
W. H. Gumm, D.	129
Majority	200

THIRD WARD.

B. A. P. Eaton, R.	211
A. Armentrout, D.	196
Majority	15

FOURTH WARD.

Frank Finegan, D.	446
J. A. Himebaugh, R.	175
Majority	271

FIFTH WARD.

D. W. Robbins, I.	134
W. A. Conant, R.	63
Majority	71

There were interesting contests in nearly all the towns of the county, and the following are the results, so far as they could be learned last evening:

COLORADO CITY.

The election at Colorado City was quiet and orderly, but there were a large number of votes cast. There were two tickets in the field, the "Workingman's" and the "Citizens." The latter was victorious by a good majority. Following is the vote:

FOR MAYOR.

Charles Stockbridge, Cit	293
Richard Griffith, Work	212

FOR TRUSTEES.

W. C. Gardner, Cit	255
Wm. A. Love, Cit	309
C. D. Taylor, Cit	295
W. L. Seavey, Work	229
L. W. Cunningham, Work	244
Albert Allen, Work	190

After the elections closed the saloons opened their front doors and the revelry was loud and late. A large crowd gathered at the "Hoffman" where they were addressed by the newly elected officers.

MANITOU.

The election in Manitou was very quiet, but vigorous efforts were made by both sides to carry the day. The supporters of the People's ticket, headed by Sawin, had no newspaper to represent them but they distributed vigorous circulars which were met by extra editions of The Journal.

Only two tickets were in the field, the People's and the Citizens'. F. E. Boynton, for treasurer, was on both of these, and his election was unanimous. Following is the vote:

FOR MAYOR.

M. A. Leddy, Cit	234
W. D. Sawin, Peo	158

FOR TREASURER.

F. E. Boynton	392

FOR TRUSTEES.

E. P. Creighton, Cit	211
Isaac Davis, Cit	218
H. F. Miller, Cit	229
C. W. Barker, Peo	78
L. Sawyer, Peo	153
Charles A. Grant, Peo	179

VOTE ON BONDS.

For the Bonds	97
Against the Bonds	213

The announcement of the result was received with great enthusiasm and about 300 citizens, headed by the Manitou band, went down and tendered the mayor-elect an ovation to which he responded with a graceful speech.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

The citizens regular ticket was elected by good majorities, as follows: Mayor, J. H. Jewett; trustees for two years, J. G. Garlane, J. B. Ratcliff, J. L. Wood; for one year, J. F. Pennington, W. F. Hawker, N. M. Wheeler.

Wool Markets.

Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, in their circular for April 1, 1891, have the following comments on the state of the market: "All markets are quiet. As the close of the season approaches, and it is evident that there is a very small stock of many desirable grades, it was expected that manufacturers would show a disposition to make sure of needed supplies, and that prices would harden somewhat. While this has to some extent come about, yet it is in only occasional instances, and the general market keeps very quiet at firm but unchanged quotations. These conditions may probably be accounted for, when the large importations of Australian and other wools are considered, and while this foreign stock is imported at a high cost, yet the quantity arriving has not only been sufficient to prevent a scarcity here, but it has kept the value of domestic from advancing materially. The advantage of mixing the finer Territory wools of good staple with Australian, has lately made an increased demand for these far-western grades and even the heavier descriptions are now enquired for. Medium wools are in very small supply, but buyers are indifferent and even worsted spinners do not seem to fear a scarcity. Woolen yarn manufacturers are very quiet and can only take orders at low prices. Carpet and blanket wools are in only moderate request, but the supply is also small."

Following are the quotations for Colorado and New Mexico:

COLORADO.

Medium and Fine Choice	22 @ 25
" " Heavy	16 " 18
Common and Quarter Blood	20 " 21
Coarse, Carpet	17 " 18

NEW MEXICAN.

Choice Improved	21 @ 22
Partly Improved	20 " 21
Coarse, Carpet, Light	16 " 18
" " Heavy, or Sandy	15 " 16
Black	15 " 17

An Open Letter.

Mr. P. E. Jackson, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Lucy Anders, who committed suicide in the county jail, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Eastonville World, that it is no more than fair to publish:

EASTONVILLE, March 31, 1891.

Ed. Eastonville World.

MY DEAR SIR:—Words can hardly express the appreciation with which the friends of the late Mrs. Lucy Anders hold you for the stand The World took in the tragedy just ended. On their behalf I wish to extend to you our united thanks and assure you of our certainty that such a stand under the circumstances cannot but meet with its reward. Would that we could say the same of the press of El Paso county. Would that the molders and educators of public opinion in our county had more charity. I desire to say with emphasis that the vile exaggerations made public through the press are a disgrace to our civilization.

Mrs. Anders' friends did not think realized fully the terrible pressure brought to bear against her until after her arrest and the press lamed out so vehemently and uncharitably. Two of us told her we would go on her bond when she left here for her examination at the Springs, but when the news came that her bonds had been placed at $5,000, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing her from being released, that her husband had been forbidden to attempt to communicate with her on pain of arrest, then, and not till then, did we fully realize the situation and the extent of the attempts of those who would blacken the character of an innocent woman.

Immediate steps were then taken to increase the force on the bond with success and Mrs. Anders would without doubt have been liberated on the Monday following. As quick as it was found to be possible to communicate with her it was done, too late, however, by only a little time.

Confined in a close cell, suffering intensely in body incident to the first stages of pneumonia, no communication from the outside world, except from what she saw or was told of the charges and misrepresentations the press were making against her, all of nearly all of which she knew were false, is it any wonder that this sensitive-natured woman settled to the conclusion there was nothing left to live for? Knowing her for about ten years I have known aught against her. Taken by arrest from the care of a sick mother, forgetting self in the love she had for that mother, almost the last words spoken to the writer, with tears running down her face, she said: "Some one must go and care for poor mother."

Dare any one say that her husband was afraid of her in the face of such expressions as those in her letter to her husband found in her cell, one of which is "I would be willing to suffer what I am suffering now and more if I knew you thought I deserved it, but I cannot think you do. If there is a God in Heaven He knows I am innocent of this terrible thing that is cast upon me."

It was an oversight on our part not to attempt to communicate with her after her imprisonment, even though we believed it might be unsuccessful, and were she alive to-day on my knees I would beg forgiveness for this oversight on my part.

For the authors of this bitter persecution I have no harsh words more than to say to those wearing the insignia of office, it would be manly to lay that down for more worthy hands to take up.

I enclose her letter to you, found in her cell with the one to her husband. It is yours, but the sisters request me to ask you for it when you are through with it. You may publish this if you choose with my name.

Very truly yours,
P. E. JACKSON.

Fire Department Election.

The annual election of officers of the fire department occurred at the City hall Wednesday. There was very little interest and only about half of the firemen voted. The only contest was over the office of second assistant and this contest was made more for the sake of some excitement than for any other reason. The polls were open from 7 to 10 o'clock and [illegible] votes were cast. The ballots had the names of Merrill for chief, and Johnson for assistant chief printed and the rest left blank. The vote was as follows:

Chief—W. [illegible] D. Merrill, 109.

First Assistant—Nels Johnson, 109.

Second Assistant—O. H. Shoup, 57; James Doyle, 39; scattering, 8.

Secretary—[illegible] C. Parsons, 95; scattering, 10.

Treasurer—J. M. Bolton, 97; scattering, 3.

All the company rooms were open and filled with firemen, but the entertainment at Mr. Finegan's drew many of them away. The officers elected are the almost unanimous choice of the department. They are all the present incumbents of the offices to which they were elected and their records last year were so satisfactory that there could be no successful opposition.

As Mr. C. B. Hutchins, a Divide ranchman, was emerging from the alley opposite the Buckeye livery stable Wednesday afternoon with a nicely matched pair of sorrel horses and a spring wagon, the team became frightened and started on a run up Tejon street. One of the tugs gave way at Huerfano street, and the wagon was left. In front of the New England Kitchen stood an electric car, against which one of the horses struck his head a heavy blow. The wounded horse, after a few moments struggling, was visited by the sandess of death and the remains were borne away for burial.

Prof. E. L. Baker, of the Centennial high school, Pueblo, and his wife, spent their vacation week in the city, returning to Pueblo last Saturday. Professor Baker has been in poor health, but thinks that he is benefitted by the use of the Iron Springs water and has ordered it shipped to Pueblo for constant use.

At the annual election, held last Monday, the Jackson Hose company re-elected its officers of last year with the exception of the executive committee. Mr. D. C. Goddard remains the foreman and F. A. Mangold, secretary.

The Typographical Journal reports the Childs-Drexel Home fund at $4[illegible]80.33.

ROSWELL ITEMS.

ROSWELL, April 9, 1891.

The new yard master at this point is making repairs in the rolling stock wherever needed.

Mr. J. L. Boyle and family have gone east. Mrs. Dresser, his sister, will occupy the house during their absence.

Mrs. Vina Flowers has entirely recovered from her attack of measles and is attending to her household duties as usual.

The citizens of Roswell are busily engaged in irrigating their lands and otherwise adding to the attractions of their homes.

S. E. Skinner, agent of the Boston Land company, reports quite a demand for vacant houses, nearly everything being occupied or engaged.

Mr. F. A. McFarland and family will soon occupy the Alexandria house. Mr. McFarland comes to us from Falcon, and takes the position of section boss.

Mr. N. B. Goldsborough and family, recently arrived from Missouri, has located in West Roswell. Mr. Goldsborough has accepted a position with the Rock Island as machinist at this point.

The election passed off very quietly in Roswell. The vote polled was very light and little, if any, scratching was indulged in. The People's ticket ran far ahead of the field and is merely a sample of approval on all sides. May it ever be thus.

Messrs. Ainsworth & Brown are repairing the Clark house, which will be occupied by Mr. Buckley and family on the 20th inst. Mr. Buckley has charge of a portion of the Rock Island road, and will have a very pleasant location there for his family.

Dr. Christopher of the Springs had quite a mishap a few days since. He was visiting a patient in Roswell, and while writing a prescription his horse took fright and started on the return trip at a vigorous gait, which resulted in the destruction of the buggy.

The Sims house, which has recently been refitted, is now occupied by Mr. Morely and family, recently from Chicago. Mr. Morely will probably take general charge of the yards here as soon as his health will permit.

P. FLOWER.

THREE WANTS!

WANT—THEIR—THEIR
MONEY. PURCHASERS. CLOTHING.

All the wants can therefore be adjusted by buying your

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

And other goods in Men's Wear from

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

Bank Block, Colorado Springs.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
April 9, 1891.

GROCERIES.

Flour, per cwt	$ 2 45@ 2 75
Graham, per cwt	2 20@ 2 75
Corn meal, per cwt	1 75@ 2 00
Cheese, cream, per lb	12@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 35
Cheese, Swiss, domestic, per lb	18@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	18@ 20
Eggs, ranch, per doz	22@ 25
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	18@ 20
Butter, tub, per lb	20@ 26
Butter, creamery, per lb	30@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 30
Sugar, per cwt	7 50@ 7 75
Lard, per lb	9@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per cwt	1 60@ 2 00
Cabbage, per cwt	2 75@ 3 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@ 2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 25@ 2 00
Onions, per cwt	3 50@ 4 50
Squash	1 50@ 3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	25
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c; per doz	40

MEATS.

Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb	20
Loin	18
Round	12½
Shoulder	8@ 10
Rib roasts	10@ 18
Mutton—Chops	20
Legs	15
Stew	5@ [illegible]
Veal—Cutlets	20
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10@ 12½
Pork—Chops and roasts	12½
Turkeys, per lb	25
Chickens, per lb	18@ 20
Ducks, per lb	20@ 25
Geese per lb	20
Oysters, per qt	50@ 60

GAME.

Quail, each 30c, per doz	3 60
Prairie chickens, each	65
Rabbits, each	20

FEED.

Oats, per cwt	2 10@ 2 25
Corn, per cwt	1 25
Corn chop, per cwt	1 70
Bran, Colo., per cwt	1 25
Bran, eastern, per cwt	1 30
W[illegible]	1 75
Hay, Colorado, per ton	17 00@ 20 00
Hay, Nebraska, per ton	11 00@ 18 00
Alfalfa, per ton	13 50@ 18 00
Straw, per ton	9 00@ 10 00

MARRIED.

COTTEN-McSHANE—Tuesday, April 7, by Rev. F. W. Hart, Mr. Frank Cotten of El Paso, Colo., and Miss Sara McShane of Colorado Springs.

TRENT-ADAIR—Tuesday, April 7, by Rev. F. W. Hart, Mr. Samuel Trent of Pueblo, Colo., and Miss Annie E. Adair of Detroit, Mich.

The ceremony took place in the ladies' parlor of the First Baptist church.

DIED.

FICK—[illegible], three year old daughter of J. K. and Jennie [illegible].

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Aalsby's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. 131-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation to help do housework in the country. Address M, Gazette office.

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible]

Ladies and Gents [illegible]

Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we can not cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STORER.

A RELIABLE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

That is the Character Almost Universally Given to

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

So great is its popularity that for years it has had the LARGEST CIRCULATION of any Chicago weekly newspaper.

It is ably and carefully edited in every department with a special view to its usefulness in THE HOME, THE WORKSHOP, AND THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

It is a Consistent Republican Newspaper,

But discusses all public questions candidly and ably. While it gives fair treatment to political opponents, it is bitterly OPPOSED TO TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES as antagonistic to both public and private interests.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT of the paper is excellent, and has among its contributors some of the MOST POPULAR AUTHORS of the day.

The FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE, SERIAL AND SHORT STORIES are the equal of those of any similar publication in the country.

The Youth's Department, ✦ Curiosity Shop, ✦ Woman's Kingdom, ✦ and ✦ The Home

ARE IN THEMSELVES EQUAL TO A MAGAZINE.

In addition to all this the NEWS OF THE WORLD is given in its columns every week. In all departments it is carefully edited by competent men employed for that purpose.

THE PRICE OF THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN IS $1.00 PER YEAR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is published each Monday and Thursday morning, and is an excellent publication for those who can not secure a daily paper regularly and are not satisfied with a weekly.

THE PRICE OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER OCEAN IS $2.00 PER YEAR.

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That Magazine and The Weekly Inter Ocean are

Both Sent to Subscribers One Year for Two Dollars and Ninety Cents.

TEN CENTS LESS THAN THE PRICE OF THE MAGAZINE ALONE.

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS given to active agents. SAMPLE COPIES sent whenever asked for. Address all orders

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of execution, fi. fa., issued out of the clerk's office of the district court county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four hundred nine and 43/100 dollars, ($409.43) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Colorado College Land Company in favor of Walter M. Hatch out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of The Colorado College Land Company, I have levied on the following property, to wit: Lots numbered 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 55 and 56 in Swope's sub-division of that part of block numbered 261, in the first addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which lies east of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company's right of way, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

Therefore according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Colorado College Land Company, in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 12th day of March, 1891.

LEONARD JACKSON,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

By [illegible], Undersheriff.

Date of first publication: March 12, 1891. we-14-t

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. In the County Court.

Kate Renwick, Plaintiff vs. Charles Renwick, Defendant: summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, To Charles Renwick, the Defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the County court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication within thirty days after the service [illegible]

[illegible]

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 19th day of [illegible], 1891.

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By HENRY M. BLACKMER, Deputy. we-14-t

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Homer D. Fisher, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix, with the will annexed, of the estate of Homer D. Fisher, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house at Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1891, on the first Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1891.

JULIA A. FISHER,
Administratrix with will annexed.
we-14-t

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE,

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,
Studebaker Wagons,
Farm Machinery and Implements,
Portland and Louisville Cement,
Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,
Corrugated Iron Roofing,
Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,
Colorado Springs.

HEALTH & WEALTH.

NERVE DR. E. C. WEST'S BRAIN TREATMENT

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration [illegible]

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

[illegible]

G. B. STORER, Druggist,
Sole Agent, No. 8 South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Julius Way, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 4th day of May, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the County court of El Paso county, in the State of Colorado, I, Harriet H. Way, executrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 2d, 1891.

HARRIET H. WAY,
Executrix of the Estate of Julius Way, deceased.